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PROTEST — Farm workers in Alentejo, the southern wheat-growing region of Portugal, demonstrate against the government's moves to dismantle partially the Communist-directed collective agricultural system.



## 40 Reported Dead in Southern Iran Town As Shiite Moslems Attack Bahai Members

TEHRAN, Dec. 15 (AP) — Shiite Moslems, in an outbreak of sectarian violence in Shiraz, southern Iran, were reported today to have attacked homes and businesses belonging to members of the Bahai sect. Forty of the attackers were shot and killed, informed sources reported.

The violence against the Bahais erupted in the Shiraz suburb of Saadi. Among the homes set ablaze were ones belonging to a former army intelligence chief and several noncommissioned members of the army.

Informed sources in Shiraz said the army men used their weapons to defend themselves and their families against the rioters, shooting and killing at least 40 and wounding scores of others. An army corporal whose home was burned was killed by the rioters and his family fled along with hundreds of other Bahais to a nearby mountain town.

The Moslems also attacked businesses belonging to Bahais, including the Pepsi-Cola plant.

Pressure on Shah

Shiraz has been the frequent scene of anti-shah demonstrations since civil unrest started 11 months ago throughout Iran.

As the unrest grew, Shiite Moslems put the pressure on the shah to dismiss members of the Bahai sect in influential positions.

There are about 700,000 Bahais in Iran and the sect has always played a prominent role in the country's social, economic and military life.

In an attempt to pacify religious opponents, the shah replaced bank presidents, several generals and the president of Iran Air, retired Air Force Gen. Ali Mohammed Khadem, Gen. Khadem later committed suicide because of accusations that he had misappropriated funds of the national air carrier, the government had said.

The military government, meanwhile, maintained official silence about reports that rebellious troops shot and killed at least 12 Imperial guard officers and wounded more than 20 this week in a camp close to the shah's Niavaran Palace residence.

Official sources yesterday claimed that three terrorists dressed in military uniforms sprayed a barracks with bullets from their automatic weapons, wounding at least 20 soldiers at Levizan camp Tuesday night before they were gunned down.

The government has declined to comment on the version reported by informed sources, that the attack on the officers' mess was made by three troops on Monday whose fate is unknown.

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## Iran Oil Production Reported Very Low

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP) — Iranian offshore oil production came to a complete halt this week, while onshore crude oil for export dwindled to a trickle of 600,000 barrels a day, according to a confidential report obtained here today.

The little oil being exported is exclusively for Consortium members, according to the report by oil industry experts that is being circulated among oil companies. Those members consist of a handful of large, mostly non-American, companies.

The report was shown to the Associated Press-Dow Jones news service on condition that the source remain unidentified.

It said the virtual halt in produc-

tion came two days ago. Daily production now stands at 1.1 million barrels — one sixth of its usual rate — with the unexported crude going for domestic consumption.

Iran has 35 producing oilfields in 1976, 22 of them on land.

Iran's oil industry has been crippled by strikes. Before the civil strife in the country, Iran was the world's second largest exporter of crude, and it produced about 6 million barrels a day.

The report said production was so low that the National Iranian Oil Co. was trying to purchase products, primarily jet fuel, on the international market.

But consumer intake terminals in Iran were not functioning, and it

was difficult to tell how imported oil would reach its destination, the report added.

Russians Seen Hurt By Iran Oil Strike

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15 — The oil strike in Iran has cut the flow of Iranian natural gas to the Soviet Union and threatened to interfere with an important Soviet trade agreement in Western Europe, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Soviet Union imports substantial quantities of Iranian gas, then delivers domestic gas to Western Europe, which pays for it in hard currencies that are much in demand in Moscow.

So far, the sources said, there has been no indication that Moscow has reduced the volume of natural gas it sends to Western Europe, but a problem could develop in connection with future commitments unless the situation in Iran improves.

Under a 1975 agreement, the Soviet Union is expected to triple its gas imports from Iran by 1985 and to triple its exports to Western Europe.

For the past five years, the Soviet

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Israel Rejects Cairo Terms; U.S. Opposes New Summit

Carter Cites Frustration

Begin Criticizes U.S.

By Terence Smith

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT) — Expressing acute frustration over the latest snag in Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations, President Carter said yesterday that it was up to Israel to accept or reject the projected treaty.

Mr. Carter ruled out an early reconvening of the Camp David summit conference, citing "other pressing international problems" requiring his attention as well as that of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

"We've really put an extraordinary amount of time and effort in the Middle East, and I just cannot neglect other problems in order to accomplish this goal," the president said in a television interview.

Meanwhile, Hodding Carter Jr., a State Department spokesman, said at his daily briefing: "In our judgment, the time has come for a pause, not a breakdown but a pause" in U.S. mediation efforts.

No Threat Seen

Mr. Carter indicated in the television interview, conducted by Barbara Walters of ABC, that he did not believe the terms holding up a peace treaty represented a threat to Israel's interests.

The president added: "We will continue, tenaciously, to pursue the peace prospects and to try to reach an agreement between Israel and Egypt at a later date."

Later, aides said this was meant as an assurance to both sides that even if the United States turned its attention to other matters, it would not give up on reaching an eventual settlement.

Asked to specify the other "pressing international problems" demanding his attention, the president cited the tension between Argentina and Chile over the ownership of disputed islands, the mediation efforts in Nicaragua and the negotiations with the Soviet Union over a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

'Broad Gamut'

"There's such a broad gamut of things that I need Secretary Vance back here," he said, explaining why he had ordered the secretary to end his Middle East shuttle and return home today.

Mr. Carter said the Argentina-Chile dispute "could erupt into a conflict." But other administration officials said that despite this, a major purpose in recalling Mr. Vance was to join the Israelis into serious consideration of the latest (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15 (WP) — The Israeli Cabinet today bluntly rejected the U.S.-supported Egyptian amendments to the compromise draft treaty, saying that responsibility for a stalemate in the Middle East peace negotiations rests with Egypt and, by implication, the United States as well.

Setting the stage for a confrontation with the Carter administration, the Cabinet said it "rejects the attitude and the interpretation of the United States government with regard to the Egyptian proposals."

[UPI reported from Washington, after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned from the Middle East, that senior U.S. officials on his Cairo-Jerusalem mission accused Israel of making misleading statements. A senior U.S. official aboard the plane said the Israeli Cabinet statement "was not worth commenting on. It doesn't deserve any comment. It is misleading to say that Israel is ready to sign the treaty package as it was presented on November 11," he said.]

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said, however, that Israel is prepared to sign without delay the U.S.-supported draft treaty as it stood on Nov. 11, before Egypt — with Mr. Vance's sanction — added a series of proposed side letters explicitly affirming an interdependence between the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli pact and the establishment of autonomy for Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

Proposed Letters

The proposed side letters would:

- Make an exchange of ambassadors conditional on the implementation of Palestinian autonomy.

- Provide a review of Sinai peninsula security arrangements after five years.

- Set a target date for the start of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

- Dilute a clause assuring that the treaty would supersede mutual defense pacts between Egypt and other Arab states.

These demands are inconsistent with the Camp David framework and are not included in it and change substantially provisions of the peace treaty. Therefore, they are unacceptable to Israel and are rejected by it," Mr. Begin announced after a five-hour Cabinet meeting.

The tone of finality in the Cabinet's communiqué, in spite of Mr. Begin's assurances that Israel is prepared to resume negotiations anytime, is certain to exacerbate tensions between the Carter administration and the Israeli government.

Speaking with reporters after the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Begin criticized what he termed the U.S. government's one-sided attitude in support of Egypt's position and suggested that it stems from pressures exerted by radical Arab states (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## OPEC Official Confirms Plan to Raise Oil Price

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, Dec. 15 (AP) — Secretary-General Ali Jaidah of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) confirmed today that world oil producers intend to raise the price of oil at their year-end price meeting this weekend, but he refused to speculate on the precise outcome.

Mr. Jaidah also said that strike-induced reduction of oil production in Iran will have no immediate effect on OPEC pricing. But he said that he was optimistic that Iranian oil production will pick up again, and that other OPEC nations in any case could raise their production to "alleviate the problem" of declining Iranian output.

On the price issue, Algerian Oil Minister Ahmed Ghazali said that "We won't accept some patchwork small adjustment that would make us look ridiculous before our own people." He said industrialized countries "won't be happy unless we give them oil for free."

In Nicosia, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, today urged the oil ministers to be moderate in their decision to raise crude-oil prices. Sheikh Yamani said that OPEC members were almost unanimous that prices should be raised to compensate for losses caused by the dollar decline and world inflation.

"So, in principle, a price increase seems to be inevitable. After that, would come the questions of fixing this increase," Sheikh Yamani said. He gave no figures, but urged that the increase be spread over the next 12 months, taking into consideration the long-term interests of OPEC and the adverse effects that a hefty one-step increase might have on the world markets.

Britain Only Holdout After Lynch Announcement

## Ireland Gets Aid, Says It Will Join EMS

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Jack Lynch told Parliament today that Ireland, after being offered £50 million (about \$100 million) in aid, will join the new European Monetary System (EMS) on Jan. 1.

The Irish decision means that, of the nine nations of the European Economic Community, only Britain will stay out of EMS when it starts on Jan. 1.

The purpose of the EMS is to confine, within narrow limits, fluctuations in the value of member currencies. It is hoped that this will better assure predictable prices for exports and imports.

Mr. Lynch told Parliament that his government hoped and expected that the Irish pound would, in practice, maintain its historic parity with the British pound sterling, at least for some time. According to financial experts in Dublin, the two currencies could in theory diverge almost immediately after Jan. 1.

Mr. Lynch did not name the source of the extra £50 million but said it would be in the form of direct country-to-country aid over two years.

[The Associated Press reported (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)]

13 Die in Spain As Train Cars Are Derailed

MADRID, Dec. 15 (AP) — At least 13 persons were killed today and a number of others injured when part of a passenger train derailed at Manzanares, a town about 190 kilometers south of here.

Rail officials said that 13 bodies were removed two hours after the accident, which occurred at 4:30 p.m., and 12 passengers were hospitalized in critical condition.

They said that an undetermined number of other passengers traveling in the train en route to Cadiz, in southern Spain, from Madrid also were hurt.

All victims, officials said, were traveling in the last three coaches of the 21-coach train moving at a speed of 100 kilometers per hour at the time of the accident.

The officials said the three last coaches derailed apparently due to a failure in switch signals as the train was passing Manzanares station.

## Election Sunday to Replace Coalition Belgian Vote Splits Parties by Languages

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15 — Six and a half million Belgians are expected to vote Sunday in one of the Europe's most unusual national elections.

The Belgians will be choosing a government to replace the coalition that fell in October, but there is no single major national party on the ballot.

Instead, each of the major parties is split into divisions on the basis of language — Flemish in the northern half of the country and French in the southern half and Brussels.

"This election is notable for the apparent lack of public interest," a Western diplomatic observer commented, although a large turnout is assured because Belgians are required by law to vote.

"The other feature is that perhaps never before have the language communities been so completely split," he said.

The last national party to separate by language was the Socialist after the government of Premier Leo Tindemans resigned over the issue of developing a regional form of government.

Communists United

Of the 11 parties now represented in the lower house of parliament, only the Communists, with two seats, are not divided by language. The splintered political makeup of Belgium requires that any new government will be a coalition of different parties and linguistic communities.

While public-opinion polls indicate that economic issues, and especially unemployment, are the main concern of most Belgians, the parties are campaigning on the narrower regional-language question

in order to gain bargaining positions to take part in a new government.

The biggest single group in parliament is the Flemish wing of the Social Christians, with 56 of the 212 seats. A big win for them would probably bring back Mr.

Tindemans for another turn as premier.

Mr. Tindemans has lost standing with other parties, however, for they believe he reneged on an agreement to put into effect the Egmont Pact, which would have given

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Peoples Temple Defector Depicts Elaborate Healing Frauds

By Doyle McManus and Henry Weinstein

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 — The aged black woman sat heavily in her wheelchair, her breathing labored, her face creased with strain.

Over her, his broad hands outstretched, a dark-haired white minister shouted and prayed, calling on the crippled woman to get up, get up, get up and walk.

As an amazed, standing-room-only crowd watched in the Indianapolis meeting hall, the woman slowly stirred. She sat at the chair's arms. She panted. She pushed.

At last, she struggled to her feet and took a few halting steps. The crowd roared. "Amen!" The Rev. James Jones, the healing minister, beamed. The old black woman was helped to a side door — where she sprinted away.

"There I was, an old black woman, running down the back streets of Indianapolis," recalled Linda Dunn, who is neither old nor black. "I had to get those old clothes off, and the wig, and the padding under my stockings, and all that makeup."

For five years, Linda Dunn served as a member of Mr. Jones' "inner staff" — the secret group of women who were his spies, his couriers, and his closest helpers in the Peoples Temple.

From 1966 until 1973, Mrs. Dunn told the Los Angeles Times, she was the subject of several of Mr. Jones' phony healings.

- Helped stage a burglary in Los Angeles to set up another elaborate "healing" hoax.
- Witnessed a bloody "assassination attempt" on Mr. Jones, which the cult leader faked.
- Watched as Mr. Jones, claiming to be the reincarnation of Jesus Christ, preached with plastic bags of human blood hidden in his hands, and popped them to show Christ-like wounds.
- Spied on fellow staff members and other churchgoers, often disguised as a black woman, and kept detailed files on their private lives.

'By the time I left, I saw all this duplicity in Jim. He had no loyalty to anyone. You had to rat on everyone. . . His healings were phony and his so-called philosophy was phony by his actions.'

- Helped stage the seduction of another top Jones aide to catch him in a compromising sexual liaison.
- Renounced sexual relations with her husband and placed her children in the homes of other cult families, at Mr. Jones' bidding.
- Saw Mr. Jones collapse in self-proclaimed physical "attacks," then beseech his female aide to arouse him sexually as a cure.
- Participated in letter-writing campaigns, with phony signatures, for Mr. Jones' pet political causes, and burned her typewriter in a makeshift furnace when the cult leader decided that postal inspectors might trace the letters to him.

Most of the other members of Mr. Jones' inner staff died in the cult's mass suicide-murder in Guyana on Nov. 18. Those few who survived are still faithful members of the church.

Only Linda Dunn, who left the cult in 1973, remarried, and changed her name, has granted an interview — with intimate details of how Mr. Jones ran his church and manipulated its members.

She has memories, both chilling and sad, of the almost constant spying, the houses, the way her work for Mr. Jones broke up her marriage and separated her from her three children. But unlike most of the people who defected from Mr. Jones, Linda Dunn is not bitter. She is

not an anti-Jones crusader; she has spent most of the last five years, she says, trying to forget.

Still, the picture she presents of the sect's early years flies in the face of some accounts that depict Mr. Jones as a once-sincere, social-crusading minister who slowly, and only recently, went mad.

"There really never was anything good about Jim," she decided. "Everything he did was unreal. He lived a lie. . . He told everyone that sexual relations were merely a need for ego fulfillment. But he was using a young woman when I got to Ukiah [in California, where the cult was then located] in 1966."

"By the time I left, I saw all this duplicity in Jim," the 35-year-old woman reflected. "He had no loyalty to anyone. You had to rat on everyone. . . His healings were phony and his so-called philosophy was phony by his actions."

But that, she admits, is hindsight. How, she was asked, could she have justified participating in dozens of hoaxes and other unsavory acts when she knew what was going on?

"When these healings started coming on, when we started bringing up all these black people from the city [San Francisco], I was a little skeptical," she said.

Credulity Strained

"But I thought: The end justifies the means. Jim preached that constantly — the end justifies the means. If it takes this [the phony cures] to bring some of these people into our group, then fine."

Still some of the elaborate hoaxes that Mr. Jones staged strain an outsider's credulity. "We used to use old, dumb, black people," she said. "In the advertisements [for temple services], we would push mostly his healing power, because that's what got the blacks in and that's what Jim wanted."

On one night before a service at the Los Angeles temple, a group of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



## Counters Current Policy

## Ball Is Said to Advise U.S. To Prod Shah to Civil Rule

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP) — The United States should encourage the shah of Iran to move quickly toward a broadly based civilian government before new upheavals destroy any chance he may have to survive, George Ball has reportedly concluded after surveying U.S. options on Iran for President Carter.

Mr. Ball presented his still-secret findings — which in part apparently run against the grain of the White House policy of sticking to the shah — at a special Cabinet-level meeting at the White House Wednesday, the Washington Post learned yesterday.

The submission of the report could touch off a spirited policy battle within the administration, which thus far has refused to back any alternative to the shah's total control, for fear of contributing to the erosion of his authority.

Mr. Ball refused to talk to The

Washington Post about his report, and a spokesman for the National Security Council (NSC) said yesterday that Mr. Ball's findings would be handled as "an internal document that considers many options and possibilities" on which he could not comment.

But questions and comments that Mr. Ball has set forth during the past 10 days in Washington, to more than a score of U.S. officials and other experts on the Gulf, point to a set of conclusions that were reportedly reflected in the White House briefing Wednesday.

Chairing the meeting of the Special Coordination Committee was Mr. Carter's national-security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is believed to have successfully argued to the president thus far that any moves to dilute the shah's authority by backing an opening to the Moslem-led opposition could undermine the Iranian ruler and simultaneously drag the United States deeply into the political quagmire that would follow.

## Oil Trickles From Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

Union has imported more than 350 billion cubic feet of Iranian gas a year. Soviet domestic production in this period has risen by about 30 percent, to more than 12 trillion cubic feet a year, but the Soviet distribution system has not been fully developed.

Iranian gas delivered to the Soviet Union is consumed in Azerbaijan and the neighboring republics of Armenia and Georgia.

Sources in Brussels reported a gas shortage in that area of the Soviet Union. "We are hearing reports there are a lot of cold people in Armenia," one of them said.

In Moscow, however, there was no indication that the southern republics were suffering because of the shortage.

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## UN to Consider Unit to Monitor Disarmament

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 15 (AP) — The General Assembly voted 121-0 last night to have Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sound out UN members on a French proposal for an international agency for satellite monitoring of the observance of disarmament agreements.

The United States and the Soviet Union, which have the monitoring capability, were among 18 countries that abstained.

The resolution was one of many on aspects of disarmament that the assembly adopted on recommendation of its main political committee. It asks Mr. Waldheim to report results of his soundings to the assembly's 1979 fall session.

Among countries with nuclear explosives, the United States, Britain and France voted against a resolution declaring that use of nuclear weapons would be a crime against humanity. India voted for it. The Soviet Union abstained and China did not vote. The resolution passed 103-18 with 18 abstentions.

## Two Policemen Killed in Turin By Red Brigades

TURIN, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Members of the Red Brigades terrorist group shot and killed two policemen in Turin a day after authorities formally accused 14 gang members of abducting and killing former Premier Aldo Moro.

Officers said the two policemen were gunned down by a blast of submachine gun fire as they patrolled outside the walls of the city's main prison.

The Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack in an anonymous telephone call to a newspaper.

Police sources speculated that the killings may have been in retaliation for the new charges against Red Brigades members.

## Soviet-Japan Fish Pact

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (AP) — Japan and the Soviet Union signed agreements today on next year's fish quotas within each other's 200-mile fishery zones, the Foreign Ministry said.

## Vote Sunday In Belgium

(Continued from Page 1)

more power to three new regional levels of government for Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, the French-speaking area.

In Flanders, the Egmont plan was opposed because it would have given French-speakers control of two of the country's three regions, even though they are a clear minority in the country as a whole.

The postwar development of Flanders has raised its standard of living, above that of the French-speaking area, where the iron, steel and coal industries went into recession.

"The Walloons made their big mistake more than 40 years ago when the Flemish politicians offered to make the country bilingual," a Belgian journalist commented.

Instead, Flanders maintained its own dialect of Dutch, Wallonia kept its French and Brussels was declared bilingual.

"If the Walloons had accepted that offer, Belgium would now be French-speaking," the journalist said.

That conclusion was based on the experience of Brussels, where French-speakers took over what had been a Flemish city.

Flemish speakers are afraid that given a choice, younger people will choose French because it is much more of an international language than Flemish.

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## UN Meeting Canceled After Work Stoppages

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 15 (AP) — UN officials canceled a meeting of the General Assembly this morning because the interpreters stopped work in sympathy with employees protesting changes in working conditions and promotion opportunities.

William Buffum, undersecretary-general for political and General Assembly affairs, went to the room in the morning and announced that the plenary meeting could not take place.



Vietnamese refugees demonstrate outside Foreign Ministry in Tokyo against visit of Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh. They demanded rights for Vietnamese.

## Vietnam Aide Says China Forced Pact With Russia

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Vietnamese Deputy Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said today that his country had signed a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union "out of necessity" due to China's "about-face" in its policy toward Hanoi.

Mr. Trinh, who is also foreign minister, won assurance from Japanese leaders that Tokyo will help Vietnam normalize relations with its former enemy, the United States, according to officials.

Mr. Trinh, who arrived here yesterday for a weeklong visit, made his remarks during the first round of talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

The Japanese government has said it will not commit itself to extend an additional \$28 million in economic aid to Vietnam unless Hanoi promises to seek a negotiated settlement in its border conflicts with Cambodia and China.

Japan has agreed to provide a total of \$18.4 mil-

lion in economic and reconstruction aid over a four-year period, starting this year.

During his talks with Mr. Sonoda, Mr. Trinh explained that Hanoi signed a peace and friendship treaty with the Soviet Union "out of necessity" because China about-faced in its policy toward Vietnam.

As a result, he said, "we are sacrificing our independent policy somewhat" but he stressed that Vietnam is trying to preserve its independence.

China, which aided North Vietnam during the Indochina war, allied itself with Cambodia after the Communist takeover. Vietnam and Cambodia have been fighting border battles for about a year.

Mr. Sonoda assured Mr. Trinh that Japan is prepared to help in the establishment of diplomatic relations between Hanoi and Washington, according to government officials who were present at the meeting.

## Carter Rules Out Reconvening Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

draft treaty and accompanying letters.

The Carter tactics were immediately denounced by a leading Jewish organization, the American Jewish Committee, and criticized by other pro-Israel groups. They argued that the administration was unfairly criticizing Israel before it had a chance to explain its position on the latest proposals for the treaty.

"In sharp contrast to his creative efforts at Camp David," the American Jewish Committee statement said in part, "President Carter's repeated expressions of impatience and frustration, either explicitly or implicitly addressed to Israel, have been neither appropriate nor helpful."

## New Deterioration

The complaints from the Jewish groups, which had uniformly praised the president since the Camp David summit meeting, seemed to signal a new deterioration in relations between the administration and the organized Jewish community.

These disputes have occurred periodically as snags developed in the negotiating process, only to be succeeded by a thaw as soon as the talks got going again.

On the other hand, U.S. attempts to press Israel to accept a negotiating compromise have often proved counterproductive. Both the Nixon and Ford administrations found that direct political pressure on Jerusalem, more often than not, stiffened Israeli opposition rather than softened it.

Mr. Carter and his advisers are aware of this record, but they seem to feel strongly that the United States must, in effect, draw the line and threaten to go no further if Israel rejects the latest formulation.

## Brzezinski Advice

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national-security adviser, has said repeatedly that the United States "must not get into the position where it wants a Middle East solution even more than the parties themselves do."

Mr. Carter told a business group here Wednesday night that the protracted negotiations since Camp David had been "one of the most frustrating experiences I have ever had in my life."

Israeli sources here said that two new elements had been introduced into the treaty negotiations by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in recent days. The first was that the exchange of ambassadors between Israel and Egypt would be tied to the establishment of a self-governing authority among the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Carter said in his broadcast interview that Mr. Sadat had agreed to establish diplomatic relations with Israel as soon as it completed an interim withdrawal of troops from portions of the Sinai Peninsula and that "only the exchange of the ambassadors themselves would be delayed."

## Israeli Cabinet Rejects Cairo's Treaty Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

following last month's Arab League conference in Baghdad.

When asked for his explanation of a shift in the U.S. position, Mr. Begin said:

"One can assume that certain events in the Middle East, perhaps including [and] perhaps first and foremost the conference in Baghdad, brought about all these changes."

"I only wish to express the hope that everybody in the United States, the government, Congress, public opinion... will understand that exactly because of the latest developments, it is necessary from the point of view of the real interest of the free world to strengthen Israel and not to weaken the state of Israel."

Cabinet sources said that Israel's rejection of the Egyptian amendments was a foregone conclusion even before Mr. Vance left here yesterday.

The Israeli view is that on Nov. 21, the Begin government stood up to considerable internal political pressure and voted to accept the U.S.-sponsored draft compromise, which ostensibly contained compromises demanded by Egypt, including a vaguely worded link between the Sinai agreement and the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

Then, Egypt, under pressure from other Arab states, "upped the ante" with four additional demands, according to the Israelis, and the United States gradually came to the conclusion that, to keep alive prospects for Jordanian and Saudi Arabian acquiescence to the peace process, it would have to stand behind Egypt's amendments and force additional compromise by Israel.

Referring to Mr. Vance's endorsement of the new Egyptian proposals, Mr. Begin today said: "We were taken by surprise."

When asked whether the Cabinet's rejection meant a halt to the peace talks, he said, "These points are rejected. It is as simple as that. But we do not negate any negotiations in the future."

## Egyptian Reaction

CAIRO, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Egypt

to the assistance of any country with which it maintains a collective security agreement if that country was attacked by a third country.

The officials added that there is no precedent in international law for a treaty that would nullify the rights and responsibilities of a nation set out in another treaty.

The officials also said that both of these controversial elements had been discussed with the Israelis for weeks and that it is incorrect to contend, as Israel has, that they have been raised just in the last few days.

## Sadat Gets Credit

PRESTWICK, Scotland, Dec. 15 (AP) — Mr. Vance's negotiating team gave full credit today to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for major concessions in peace talks with Israel. En route home from the Middle East, the U.S. officials said that Mr. Sadat had agreed to accept the end of 1979 as the target date for Palestinian elections, dropping his insistence on a step-by-step timetable.

Cuban troops helped Mr. Neto stay in power during a bloody coup attempt against him in May, 1977. The plot, led by Interior Minister Neto Alves, was regarded as having the sympathy, and possibly the support, of the Soviet Union, though it has denied any involvement in the affair.

Whatever the Soviet role may have been, there has been a marked effort by Mr. Neto in the past six

months to improve his relations with the West and to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. Washington has never recognized the MPLA government, after having supported its rivals during the civil war.

Link to Troop Cut

The Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations have linked U.S. recognition to the reduction in the number of Cuban troops in Angola, a condition that Mr. Neto has steadfastly refused to accept.

Mr. Neto told Sen. McGovern and a group of five U.S. correspondents accompanying the senator on his visit here that the presence of Cuban troops here was "mainly a problem regarding South Africa because we are being daily attacked by the South Africans."

Mr. Neto seemed to be signaling Sen. McGovern that if South Africa stopped these activities, there would no longer be any need for Cuban troops and he would tell them to go home.

At the same time, he made clear his strong desire for U.S. diplomatic recognition, saying that Angola was "prepared and desires" it now.

Visit to Cuba

Mr. Rocha was head of the mixed Angolan-Cuban commission and had just returned from a visit to Cuba during which he reportedly signed over more than dozen new contracts providing for additional Cuban economic assistance.

Dismissed from the powerful 11-member MPLA political bureau together with Mr. Rocha was a longtime close friend of Mr. Neto, Lopo de Nascimento, whose position as prime minister was also abolished to tighten the president's direct control over the government.

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"If the party is not independent, then the country will not be independent," he added.

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## In Seeking Opening to U.S.

## Angola Cabinet Shakeup Fortifies Neto

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Dec. 15 (WP) — A major shakeup inside the Angolan government early this week appears to have strengthened considerably the personal position of President Agostinho Neto, who has been seeking an opening to the United States and warning in only slightly veiled terms of the need to safeguard Angola's independence from both the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Western diplomatic sources here have told visiting Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., that one reason for Mr. Neto's firing of a top Cabinet minister Saturday was that he had signed an agreement with Cuba, without the president's approval, for the dispatch of another 6,000 civilian technicians to help bolster Angola's ailing economy.

This would bring the total number of Cuban civilian and military personnel in the country by the end of January to around 30,000.

The minister, Carlos Rocha, lost his job as economics minister, and the position of deputy prime minister, which he also held, was abolished. He was also dismissed from the political bureau of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

## Visit to Cuba

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months to improve his relations with the West and to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. Washington has never recognized the MPLA government, after having supported its rivals during the civil war.

Link to Troop Cut

The Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations have linked U.S. recognition to the reduction in the number of Cuban troops in Angola, a condition that Mr. Neto has steadfastly refused to accept.

Mr. Neto told Sen. McGovern and a group of five U.S. correspondents accompanying the senator on his visit here that the presence of Cuban troops here was "mainly a problem regarding South Africa because we are being daily attacked by the South Africans."

Mr. Neto seemed to be signaling Sen. McGovern that if South Africa stopped these activities, there would no longer be any need for Cuban troops and he would tell them to go home.

At the same time, he made clear his strong desire for U.S. diplomatic recognition, saying that Angola was "prepared and desires" it now.

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## Center-Right Group Wins Namibia Biracial Election

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 15 (UPI) — An alliance of center-right whites and blacks pledged to end apartheid won a large endorsement today in this territory's one-man, one-vote election.

The disputed poll, held despite United Nations protests, gave the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance 82 percent of the vote over four ultra-conservative parties.

The final results announced a week after the five days of polling closed credited the Turnhalle Alliance with 268,130 of the 326,264 ballots cast. Its closest competitor, the pro-apartheid Akkwa Party, got 38,716 votes with 19,428 being shared by three conservative splinter groups.

Election officials said only 4,791 ballots were defaced or left blank as called for by the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and two other nonparticipating parties on the left.

The voters were being asked to pick a 50-member constituent assembly to write a constitution aimed at ending South African rule of South-West Africa (Namibia).

The breakdown in the polls gave the Turnhalle Alliance a dominant 41 of these seats against six for Akkwa and one each for the other parties.

Meanwhile, it was announced that a prominent black radio commentator had been assassinated by suspected SWAPO gunmen.

Police commissioner Maj. Gen. Victor Verster said Timoteus Namahuya was shot at the door of his home in a suburban black township last night by a man armed with a Soviet-made Tokarev pistol, which has been used by SWAPO in other assassinations.

Kaunda Is Sworn In For 4th Zambia Term

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Kenneth Kaunda was sworn in today for a fourth term as president of Zambia, the post he has held throughout the country's 14 years of independence.

Mr. Kaunda took the oath of office in a ceremony outside the Lusaka high court. It was attended by diplomats and hundreds of Zambians.

But Belgian Finance Ministry officials said that country has not promised any bilateral loans to Ireland. Belgium would consider, the said, taking part in a multilateral aid package put together by the wealthier EEC nations.

Difficult for France

Diplomatic sources said it might be politically difficult for France to open up to widely publicized multilateral aid. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who faces French criticism of his EEC policies, refused at the summit to make more generous interest-rebate terms for aid to Ireland and Italy, inducements to them to join EEC.

The aid announced today will supplement the £225 million (\$400 million) in grants and loans over a five-year period that Mr. Lynch had been promised at last week's EEC summit in Brussels.

Telephone Contact

Mr. Lynch had said Ireland needed at least £650 million (\$1 billion) from its EEC partners to cushion the impact of membership in the EMS.

Since then, Mr. Lynch has been in contact with several EEC heads of state, including Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Reports that Irish West German officials have been talking in Luxembourg have not been confirmed.

Mr. Lynch told Parliament that his government believed in the objectives of the EMS and the desirability of monetary stability. He said that to stay out would encourage the creation of a two-tier Europe of richer and poorer countries.

The prime minister said his government's decision to join the EEC was an act of trust in the EEC and in the Irish people themselves.

The end of 152 years of autonomy in parity between the Irish pound and the pound sterling has caused some apprehension among Irish businessmen because about half the republic's trade is with Britain.

Another Roof

Above the lower atmosphere, the 10-mile-thick clouds of sulfuric acid provide still another roof for the Venusian greenhouse.

"We find that the particles in the clouds are big enough to block thermal radiation from escaping," Dr. Pollack said.

How long has Venus been a "hell in the heavens?" Dr. Pollack said that nobody knows but that Venus likely has been this way for at least 2 billion years and possibly longer.

One reason for the Pioneer mission is that Venus is so much like Earth and yet so different. The two planets are the same size and are as close to each other as any in the solar system. Both have massive atmospheres, but Earth is covered with oceans and Venus has none. One supports 2 million species of life; the other presumably has none.

Water Vapor is Key

Scientists have long known that the atmosphere of Venus is made up mostly of carbon dioxide, which traps heat in any atmosphere. But that alone is not enough to make

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## Haley Says Some Material In 'Roots' Not Own Work

By Arnold H. Lubach

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT) — Alex Haley settled a lawsuit yesterday by acknowledging that his world-renowned book "Roots" contained some material from a relatively unknown novel about slavery published nine years earlier.

The settlement ended the six-week trial of a suit by Harold Courlander, a 70-year-old novelist from Bethesda, Md., who contended there were substantial similarities between "Roots" and his own novel, "The African." He sued in U.S. District Court in Manhattan for more than half the profits of "Roots."

Just before the opposing lawyers in the trial were to make their summations, they issued the following statement: "The suit has been amicably settled out of court. Alex Haley acknowledges and regrets that various materials from 'The African' by Harold Courlander found their way into his book 'Roots'."

**Enormously Successful**

Under the agreement, the amount of money that will be paid to Mr. Courlander and his publisher, Crown, was not disclosed. But the nature of the case made it seem likely that the settlement would be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The defendants in the suit were Mr. Haley and his publisher, Doubleday and Dell, ABC, which televised "Roots," was dropped as a defendant by mutual agreement earlier in the trial. "Roots" became enormously successful after it was published in 1976. It won a Pulitzer Prize.

Harold Courlander

sold millions of copies and produced a series of television programs that exerted a powerful impact throughout the country.

In contrast, "The African" sold 14,000 copies in hardcover and 130,000 in paperback after its publication in 1967.

Judge Robert Ward, who conducted the trial without a jury, proposed a settlement a few weeks ago after Mr. Courlander's lawyer, Robert Kaplan, presented the case for the plaintiffs. But the defense lawyers, George Berger and Robert Callagy, rejected the proposal.

After the negotiations on the proposal broke down, the defense lawyers moved for a mistrial, arguing that the judge had proposed a settlement for an amount that they had rejected. But the defense lawyers said it raised a question about whether the judge could continue the trial with impartiality.

Judge Ward, stressing his impartiality, ruled that the trial would continue. He had made it clear at the opening of the trial that the key issue would be "whether there is substantial similarity between 'Roots' and the earlier 'The African.'"

**Similar Case**

A similar case was dismissed in September by U.S. District Court Judge Marvin Frankel, who ruled there were only insignificant similarities between "Roots" and a 1966 novel called "Inhibee" by Margaret Walker Alexander, a professor at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The book by Dr. Alexander, 63, one of the country's most respected black writers, was based on what she described as the true story of her great-grandmother. She said her book depicted black life in Georgia before, during and after the Civil War.

Her suit, which was filed in Manhattan in April, 1977, alleged that parts of "Roots" had been largely copied from her book. At the same time, Mr. Courlander reported that "Roots" contained some striking similarities to his book, and he filed his suit the next month.

Mr. Courlander has written 27 books, many of them drawing heavily on folklore. He is not black. "The African" is a novel that explores the transition of Africans from tribal freedom to plantation slavery.

Shortly before both copyright-infringement suits were filed, the



Author Alex Haley, who has settled lawsuit.

Sunday Times of London reported that its investigation by Mark Ottaway had raised many questions about the factual basis of the African portion of Mr. Haley's account of his ancestor's journey from what is now Gambia to slavery in America.

**'Symbolic History'**

Mr. Haley had conceded that parts of "Roots" were fictionalized, but he denied that he had knowingly made any factual errors. He defended his book about his ancestors as "a symbolic history of a people."

In the case of "The African," Mr. Berger argued for the defense that "Roots" was the result of a "colossal research effort" by Mr. Haley. He added that there was "no substantial similarity between the two books within the meaning of the copyright law."

Mr. Haley, testifying in his own defense, vehemently denied that he had taken any of the plot or characters in "Roots" from "The African." He said that his book was based on "the story of my own maternal family"

through seven generations from Africa to America.

Mr. Haley, 57, said he had never even heard of "The African" until after "Roots" had been published. But he conceded that three brief passages in his book had apparently come from the earlier book.

The three passages mentioned by Mr. Haley were cited by Mr. Kaplan, the lawyer for the plaintiffs, who also referred to a number of other passages that allegedly had been copied.

Mr. Haley explained that someone must have given the three passages to him without attributing them to "The African." He said many people gave him handwritten notes and other material while he was doing his research, and said student hunters went through some of the material to find anything that might be useful to him.

"Somewhere," he added, "somebody gave me something that came from 'The African.' That's the best honest explanation I can give."

## Draft Memo by National Security Council

## U.S. Studies Policy Link to Mexico Oil

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP) — A National Security Council draft study describes Mexico as "the most promising new source" of oil in the 1980s and suggests that President Carter consider a serious upgrading in that country's priority among U.S. foreign-policy interests.

The memorandum, designated as Presidential Review Memorandum (PRM) 41, says that the United States could view Mexico as a world-scale partner and accord it significant concessions on winter export of farm products as well as quotas for legal immigration of workers to the United States. A copy of the draft was obtained yesterday by The Washington Post.

Another option outlined in the draft would be for Washington to maintain its traditional view of Mexico as an "emerging power" in the Third World.

Last week, President Carter said PRM-41 could serve as the basis for his negotiations in February in Mexico City with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

**'Major New Energy Source'**

"For the United States, Mexico represents a major new energy source. Presently outside OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries], Mexico could fill 30 percent of U.S. import needs by the mid-1980s, thus enhancing security of supply and more than compensating for the decline of Venezuelan and Canadian supplies," the draft study asserts.

More important, however, the outcome of PRM-41 could shape a new generation of U.S.-Mexican relations. A draft of the memorandum sets forth these possible results from a redirection of Washington's policy toward Mexico:

- It could provide an alternative to increased dependence on Arab oil, and access to some of what the CIA estimates could be as much as 10 million barrels a day of Mexican oil production by 1990.

- It could result in a sanctioned program for Mexican aliens now immigrating illegally to the United States at the rate of hundreds of thousands a year, a proposal that many U.S. labor leaders view as nothing short of chilling.

- It could result in lowering tariff and other trade barriers to Mexican exports, such as vegetables and textiles, an idea vigorously opposed by politically powerful U.S. business interests.

- And it could result in the creation of a special negotiator for Mexican affairs reporting directly to the president or to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, which at the least would touch off regional political jealousies.

At the same time, the United States has the option of doing none of these things and instead, as a draft of PRM-41 says, "follow general U.S. foreign-policy directions without according Mexico special or preferential status."

Mr. Carter has yet to make a choice, though senior administration officials say he has taken a keen personal interest in the memorandum.

**Outlines Agreed Upon**

Although the details have yet to be worked out, and the final document has not gone to the president, the outlines of the administration's options were agreed on at a Cabinet-level meeting last week.

The memo notes that Mexico clearly could produce as much oil as is now produced by Saudi Arabia, the world's leading exporter.

It goes on to say that there are four major issues that need to be addressed: energy, trade, migration, and relations affecting the communities along both sides of the 1,950-mile border between Mexico and the United States.

Among the obstacles to improv-

ing relations between the two countries, the memo notes, is that "important elements in both societies regard the other with suspicion and even fear."

These include Mexican fears that the United States will exploit Mexico's resources, especially oil and gas, and U.S. fears that illegal Mexican immigration will swell domestic labor markets as the economy moves toward a recession.

## U.S. Oil Reserve Program Is Seen Lagging, in Debt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP)

—If there were another oil embargo tomorrow, the United States would turn to its strategic petroleum reserve and find that it has fallen 180 million barrels behind schedule. Furthermore, it has incurred almost \$1 billion in cost overruns.

That is what senior officials of the administration and the Department of Energy say in private, when pressed for an accounting of the program, which since its creation in 1975 has encountered management and technical mishaps, environmental snarls and a major oil fire.

The oil reserve problems also pose some prickly choices for President Carter, who only last year doubled President Ford's goal, calling for 1 billion barrels of oil to be stored underground by 1985.

During the coming weeks, Mr. Carter will be forced to choose between requests by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger to step up spending on the strategic reserve program — including a measure to "reprogram" \$1 billion in Energy Department funds in order to use them for construction at its storage sites — and the president's own goal of holding down government spending.

Since the program's inception, the Energy Department and its predecessor agency, the Federal Energy Administration, have spent \$3.1 billion on oil purchases, and another \$665 million on facilities.

**Storage Cost Doubles**

Because the cost of storage has risen from an estimated \$1.50 a barrel a year ago to more than \$3 a barrel today, the Energy Department has gone to the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress for authority to shift \$1 billion in funds to cover the cost overruns.

Cost overruns are not the oil reserves' only problems. The department's accelerated reserve program called for having 250 million barrels in storage by the end of this year. Department officials say that at best the program will have about 68 million barrels in storage by January. Yesterday spokesman James Bishop Jr. said that the department will have 250 million barrels in storage by February, 1980.

Department officials attribute many of the problems to overambitious goals mandated by Congress and the Carter administration, and to unanticipated technical difficulties. Beyond that, department officials say that no storage program on this scale has ever been undertaken before.

As a consequence of these difficulties, the cost estimates and the anticipated milestone dates were well off target.



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## Key Organization Chart of Sect Found at Jonestown

By Charles A. Krause

JONESTOWN, Guyana, Dec. 15 (WP) — Guyanese and U.S. investigators who supposedly combed Jonestown after the mass suicide-murder overlooked until yesterday Peoples Temple organization chart that may prove to be of key importance to criminal investigations now under way in both countries.

The chart, which contains the names of those Peoples Temple members who served in top posi-

tions at the time of the deaths on Nov. 18, was found here yesterday. It was in the same place — at the side of the central pavilion where more than 900 of James Jones' followers died of cyanide poisoning — as when Rep. Leo Ryan and his party entered Jonestown on Nov. 17.

The chart was considered important by members of the Jonestown hierarchy, who stopped them from copying the names on it that night. Guyanese police prevented reporters who found the chart yes-

terday from copying names after the police realized the potential value of the information.

**Still Held**

In addition to providing a picture of how Jonestown was organized, the chart contains the names of persons who had leading positions at Jonestown — at least several of whom, including Mr. Jones' son Stephan and Lee Ingram, were outside Jonestown at the time of the deaths. Guyanese authorities are still

holding Stephan Jones, Mr. Ingram and more than 20 other Peoples Temple members who were either in Georgetown when the mass suicide occurred, or who had managed to leave Jonestown. The rest died of cyanide poisoning, except for Mr. Jones and two others who died of bullet wounds.

Police here are known to be investigating the possibility that a least some of those Peoples Temple members still alive may have engaged in criminal activity before or during the death ritual.

## Hoaxes, Intimidation Described by Defector From Peoples Temple

(Continued from Page 1)

members entered the home of a partially blind woman who had recently joined the church, she said. "We acted like we were burglars. You know, we messed things up and one of the guys knocked her down not hard just so she'd think she was hurt," Mrs. Dunn said.

Then some temple members who were staying with the woman announced to her that her arm was broken and rushed her to the hospital with the assistance of some of the people who had perpetrated the burglary. But instead of taking her to a doctor, they bundled her into a ladies room, where they put a cast on her "broken" arm and took her home.

**Recorded 'Revelation'**

The next day, Mrs. Dunn said, the woman came to Mr. Jones' service. Mr. Jones announced that he had received a revelation, recounted the sad tale of the burglary, called the woman up to the stage, "healed" her arm, which was never broken in the first place, and removed the cast.

Mr. Jones' cancer "cures," in which his aides pulled chicken livers and other organs from the throats and rectums of unwitting victims, were almost as complicated.

Members of the inner staff, she said, put the chicken parts mixed with a little of their own blood, into a tiny plastic bag.

One of the temple's nurses would palm the bag, stick her finger down the victim's throat until he gagged, and burst the bag with her fingernail. "The nurse would pull out this bloody mess," Mrs. Dunn said. "Most people thought they were really spitting up a cancer."

**Racial 'cancers'** were produced in a similar fashion, she said.

Yet it was not these hoaxes that drove Mrs. Dunn away from the temple. Instead, she said her mind began to change over a time because she saw Mr. Jones playing her and his other aides against one another.

"He'd get one of the women to sleep with him and then he'd put her down in front of the others

while she wasn't there," she said. And this was while Mr. Jones was telling his followers that they should have no sexual relationships at all.

At one point in 1972, Mrs. Dunn said that Carolyn Layton, another top aide to Mr. Jones who died in Guyana, told her that Mr. Jones "thought that I was a very loyal, attractive worker, and he wanted to sleep with me."

She resisted, she said, but Mrs. Layton approached her again at Mr. Jones' instruction and Mrs. Dunn said she refused angrily.

Mr. Jones never said anything to her about it, Mrs. Dunn said, but he told other church members that "I wanted sex with him but he didn't want to do it."

"I felt personally betrayed. I had given up a relationship with the father of my kids, I had given up my kids and it wasn't enough for him."

Mrs. Dunn, her husband Larry and three children, Denise, Mark and Cheryl, arrived in Utah in November, 1966, from Springfield, Ohio, with Larry's parents already cult members.

The young couple had already been divorced once and remarried and hoped to revitalize their shaky marriage.

Life took a sharp upturn in Utah. "We found an apartment and all of a sudden the people showed up with furniture . . . Here came people with beds, tables and chairs and all sorts of stuff. This had never happened to me before — total strangers — and I thought, gee, this is really kind of nice."

Quickly she learned the visitors were cult members. Mr. Jones had already devised a method of building loyalty that was certainly as sophisticated as that of any Tammany Hall politician and greater than that of most ministers.

**One of the Goals**

"So we went to services out of obligation . . . I was not a church-going person. I could count on one hand the number of times I had been to church up to then," recalled Mrs. Dunn.

She quickly learned one of the goals of church members was to enhance the reputation of Mr. Jones.

"We were always encouraged to build up his name in the community if we did anything at all, anything, like if you go to the store and somebody left their lights on, you were supposed to put a little note on their windshield: 'We turned off your lights, our Pastor Jim Jones teaches us to do anything for our fellow man.' If someone was sick we would bake them a cake; if someone died, we would send a card to their loved ones."

Yet after the first year in Utah, Mrs. Dunn was homesick and wanted to return to Ohio. The whole group of cult leaders went to her house and convinced her to stay. Soon thereafter, she became more active in the church. She started attending current events classes that Mr. Jones taught at the local high school so she could get her diploma. She had dropped out of high school in 1960 because she was pregnant.

**Against the War**

In the late 1960s one of the most important of the cult's political activities was working against the Vietnam War. "We'd stay up all night, we'd write letters right-handed, left-handed. We'd sign with what we called Christian names, trying to have more influence. We had different contacts in different states [for mailing letters]," Mrs. Dunn noted.

"I ended up burning my typewriter because I was making the labels for the envelopes for all the different states. Somewhere along the line Jim got the word that our envelopes or similar envelopes were being confiscated by the postal authority, and he got really worried that we were going to get caught."

So in the middle of the night, she said, she went to the house of another cult member, used a vacuum cleaner to stoke a furnace fire and threw the typewriter in it. It melted.

By 1970, she said, her cult activities were destroying her marriage. She worked all day at a large construction company, then went home and worked until the middle of the night on church business. "If you were lucky you got a couple of hours of sleep a night," she said.

"My husband just found it impossible to take."

Her husband was also unhappy about giving 25 percent of his wages to the Peoples Temple. Members were told that 10 percent of the money went for operating expenses and the other 15 percent into a savings fund that the cult would use in the event of a nuclear holocaust. Members also saved canned food and water in preparation for a disaster.

Mr. Jones surrounded himself with intelligent but glib white women as his chief assistants, Mrs. Dunn recalled. He built them up with praise telling one that she was "Harriet Tubman reincarnated," while at the same time keeping them isolated and spreading rumors about each of them to break down trust.

Keeping people isolated from their children was another way that Mr. Jones tried to break down one's sense of self, Mrs. Dunn said. "For a while I saw my kids one night a week. Then we started having Monday night meetings, and I never saw them at all."

Once, she said, when she was typing upstairs in the San Francisco church, "I had to peek through the curtain so I could see my kids. One time my son Mark lied to a guard at the temple so he could come up and see me. I hated that. I hated being cut off from them. I'm sorry about that. I was just trying to be a big martyr. I think that's where Jim made a mistake with me."

**Hostile Comments**

Ultimately, the isolation from her children and Mr. Jones' hostile comments toward her friends got to be too much, she said. One night she and two staff members "poured out our souls to each other" and decided to leave.

Just before Labor Day, 1973, Mrs. Dunn gathered her children and told cult members she was taking them to San Francisco for a church meeting. Using money one of her friends' mothers had stowed in a vacuum cleaner, she put her children on a plane to Dallas, where they stayed with friends. Temple members, including Mr.

Jones, made several attempts to woo or intimidate her back into the fold.

"Jim asked what he could do for me. I told him I could use money. I knew he had thousands buried in the ground," Mrs. Dunn said. Eventually, she was given \$300.

To halt Mr. Jones' attempts at intimidation, she said, "I told Jim we had all signed affidavits about everything we knew, and I said if anything happened to any of us the others would come forward with them." She admitted that the move was a bluff, but it apparently worked.

**Scars Lingered**

Mrs. Dunn slowly settled back into normal life, bought a house, and eventually remarried. Some scars of her years in the cult linger. Her oldest daughter, Denise, 18, has had a hard time, she said, but the scars have done well.

"I guess it's easy for me to say. I didn't get used to the same way as they did," she said. But she added: "If my children had been down there [in Guyana], I would have been fighting tooth and nail. If they told me it was okay to give kids poison, I would have shot Jim myself."

© Los Angeles Times

**Pope, Hussein Confer**

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II received King Hussein of Jordan in private audience today.

Announcing an 80-year calendar watch with a memory bank that keeps you from forgetting important dates.

**The New Seiko Multi-Mode LC Digital Quartz Memory Bank Calendar**

In addition to a continuous display of hours, minutes, seconds, month, day and date, plus an instant 24-hour readout capability, the Memory Bank Calendar watch displays the full calendar for any month from January 1980 to December 2059 at the push of a button. The Memory Bank Calendar is engineered to remind you of dates too important to forget. Simply pre-program the specific dates (birthdays, anniversaries, etc.) that will come up in the next 12 months. When the appropriate month is displayed the special dates on the calendar flash as a reminder. In the time mode a special reverse mark will appear and flash to alert the wearer on these pre-set dates.

The Memory Bank Calendar is programmed for all 28, 30 and 31 day months as well as leap years through the year 2059. Seiko Quartz \$39.

**SEIKO**  
Someday all watches will be made this way.



## No to Civil Defense

They have been thinking the unthinkable again in certain quarters of government, and the question now is whether they are also going to try to do the non-doable. Some time in the next few days, the president is expected to decide just how much money he will ask from Congress for a stepped-up program of civil defense. Around \$95 million annually has already been dished out for his confused and wasteful program; and only recently has the government arranged to free those funds for expenditure on more manageable and familiar, if less exotic, emergencies than those likely to attend nuclear war. Now there are pressures on Mr. Carter to add substantially to these funds for the purpose of getting a civil-defense evacuation project under way. The current scuttlebutt has it that he is resisting. We fervently hope this is the case.

Since the advent of nuclear explosives and of missiles that can hurt them halfway around the world in a matter of minutes, the subject of civil defense has been transformed, although some of the advocates of an enlarged U.S. program do not acknowledge that fact. When you talk of protecting civilian populations in industrial plants against destruction in nuclear war, you must be talking either of a gigantic and gigantesque expensive burrowing and dispersal process — or of nothing. The much written- and worried-about Soviet civil-defense efforts, for example, that are regularly cited as evidence that the Russians are developing a decisive advantage over the United States for any future nuclear confrontation, could all be confounded or overcome by various adjustments of a nuclear offense. And the literature that holds otherwise, spinning out its clinical web-of-these-then-they-do-that scenarios is just that: literature — tidy imaginings of how the thing might go on paper, but surely not in bloody, rubble-strewn, irradiated, wired-down and switchboards-out reality.

All right, the unconvinced reply, but what's wrong with trying to do what we can — that which is at least feasible — by way of protecting what we reasonably can from possible obliteration? The answer is that except for a few really rock-bottom, minimal steps there is just no civil defense possible that, in practical terms, would not require ever greater and greater expenditures and exertions and distortions of the peacetime civilian life we live to have any prospect of war-worthiness at all. And even then, it could not work, and would thus constitute a cruelly deceptive promise of substantially cutting down civilian casualties. Where is it exactly that all those Soviet citizens are meant to be trudging for the several days it is expected to take

them to evacuate their cities? What exactly is it that they are going to build to shelter themselves in when they get there? And with what materials? Who will be carrying the food and water and from where — and over what kind of terrain and clogged (with people and vehicles) roads? What we should be telling the Russians, again and again and in every way we know, is that it's a rotten enterprise and can't be expected to work — not: Hey, you seem to have a terrific idea there; but you can't get the better of us, we're going to do it too.

If anything, the Soviet pursuit of a civil-defense program has illustrated precisely one of the dangers that go with it: digging in (no matter how ineffective) or even seeming to, will never look defensive to the other side; rather, to those charged with protecting a nation's security it will always project the image of an enemy preparing to fight a war. Thus, it is likely to alarm and provoke an opponent; and it may also generate a false and dangerous sense of confidence, bordering on arrogance, on the part of those who construct some kind of civil-defense capability. You can see some of the psychological harm in the very reaction of this country to the Soviet activities in the field. But that at least is in a relatively tension-free, long-term planning context. Only consider what the impact would be on a different time and danger scale — at a moment of high-tension during a superpower confrontation that engaged each country's vital interests — if one side or the other started evacuating its cities. Do you think the evacuees would get very far? How would you assess the contribution of their mass exodus to the triggering of actual warfare?

It is occasionally said that those who oppose the development of a civil-defense capacity in this country are arrogant themselves and unfeeling, in that they seem eager to will total doom in a nuclear exchange and show no concern for the millions of lives that might be saved by some prudent advance-planning. Baloney. If there is arrogance afoot, it is the cosmic, Faustian arrogance of those who believe that nuclear warfare can be tamed and made manageable, who intellectualize and make antiseptic the "scenarios" of what it would be like and who now suggest to the rest of us that it will be our own fault if we end up casualties. Never mind that all this is dressed up in humanitarian, let-us-save-what-we-can garb. Embarking on a civil-defense program in a nuclear-missile age is one of the worst ideas ever tossed into public discussion. The president should toss it out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## South Africa Image-Making

The patriarchs of South Africa's ruling National Party have a habit of drawing the wrong lessons from their mistakes. One such mistake was the creation of a secret government propaganda fund, meant to buy South Africa a better name in an unfriendly world.

A judicial commission has reported that at least \$73 million was spent in five years, much of it clandestinely, to support a pro-apartheid English-language newspaper in Johannesburg and various James Bond fantasy enterprises around the globe. Some money was also spent on junkies to tropic isles by now-disgraced civil servants. And there appears to have been a clumsy attempt to cover up the scandal.

South Africa's newspapers brought the affair to light and aroused public opinion. Although they have trouble seeing much wrong with apartheid, the dominant white Afrikaans papers are imbued with the Calvinist piety of

their Dutch Reformed churches, and that made such hijinks a political embarrassment. The new Prime Minister, Pieter Botha, says it won't happen again. Unfortunately, he means that he intends to make sure the press does not again engage in such "gossip-mongering." He threatens to push through legislation that would force newspapers to disclose their sources of information on demand.

Botha would do well to think again. Although already handicapped by far too many restrictions, the English-language press and, to a small but growing extent, the Afrikaans papers are among the redeeming features of South African society. Their flickering candle of freedom has done far more for the country's reputation than secret slush funds ever could.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Italy to Join the EMS

It would be imprudent to assume that the decision [to join the European Monetary System] has been made solely on the merits of the EMS as it might affect Italy. On the contrary, it looks as though the government has been motivated partly by the popular appeal in Italy of anything which seems to promise closer integration in the European Community, but even more by the tactical complexities of party political maneuvering in

Rome. . . Premier Giulio Andreotti may even believe that his passionate defense of Italian membership in the new venture will stand him in good stead if it becomes necessary to call fresh elections.

He may also believe that it will be easier to negotiate improvements in the scheme as it gets under way than it would be if Italy remained outside. This is a point of view which the British government, too, might have taken into account.

— From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1903

NEW YORK — Two explosions in unfinished buildings in this city show that the use of dynamite as an argument in labor disputes in New York has begun. The question is whether unions representing unskilled labor should be allowed. They are often combinations for the purpose of coercing employers to yield to demands for increase in wages, reduction in hours, or whatever else subversive demands the leaders may see proper to incite their men to ask. The principle of these "labor-trusts" is coercion, and when mild methods fail, dynamite makes its appearance.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1928

BERLIN — It is reported here that in a speech before the Soviet Central Committee last week, Maxim Litvinoff forcefully advocated expanded trade with the United States. Litvinoff, and presumably other Bolshevik authorities, hopes that the United States will take the lead in restoring diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet regime, and thereby end the long period wherein the Bolshevik government was a pariah among nations. This speech came as a great surprise to the German Communist Party, which is, however, obliged to support it.



## The Struggle in Iran

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The latest official reports from Iran are increasing anxiety within the Carter administration and adding to divisions here about how Washington should respond to the crisis. According to these reports:

- While physical violence has declined in the last few days, Iran's oil production is down from a capacity of 5.9 million barrels a day to 1.1 million barrels.
- The banking system of the country is virtually crippled and inflation is now running at the rate of 30 percent, leading to a massive export of capital from Tehran.
- Despite the recent counter-demonstrations in favor of the shah, the social and political turmoil are producing an alarming rate of unemployment.
- Meanwhile, official sources here note rising concern in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Gulf about Soviet propaganda against the shah.

### Warnings

Though the United States and Soviet governments have warned one another publicly not to intervene in the Iranian civil conflict, there is no evidence that either government is going beyond verbal and some technical support to the contending factions.

It is not forgotten in Washington, however, that Article Six of the Soviet-Iranian Cooperation Agreement of 1921, which Moscow still regards as valid, reads as follows:

"If a third party should attempt to carry out a policy of usurpation by means of armed intervention in Persia [Iran], or if such power should desire to use such territory as a base of operations against Russia, or if a foreign power should threaten the frontiers of federal Russia or those of its allies, and if the Persian government should not be able to put a stop to such menace after having been once called upon to do so by Russia, Russia shall have the right to advance her troops into the Persian interior for the purpose of carrying out the military operations necessary for its defense. Russia undertakes, however, to withdraw her

troops from Persian territory as soon as the danger has been removed."

This is not being taken too seriously here, though it can be used by Moscow as a threat to intervene. The main question troubling and dividing Washington is how to use its influence to restore stability in Iran, demonstrate to the economically powerful but politically and militarily weak states in this vast oil basin that Washington can be effective, and assure access to the fuel of the region.

With Secretary of State Vance involved in trying to resolve the differences between Israel and Egypt, the president's National Security Council adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has been playing a leading role. He has been on the telephone several times a day recently with the Iranian ambassador to Washington, Ardeshir Zahedi, who is now in Tehran attempting to save the shah and retain the vast authority his monarch has exercised in the past.

Elsewhere in Washington, however, other influential officials feel that any prolonged effort to restore the shah's powers as before will only envenom the crisis, lead to more bloodshed, and weaken U.S. vital interests.

These officials are arguing that the shah can save himself only by abandoning his dictatorial authority and presiding as a constitutional monarch under a new coalition government, including opposition religious leaders.

### Possible Option

The other possible option, as these officials see it, is for the shah to abdicate in favor of his 18-year old son, with a regency formed to preserve the symbol of the monarchy for the next few years.

This would, in effect, be in accordance with the Iranian Constitution of 1906-11 in which under Article 29, the shah was required to be the guardian of the constitutional law of Iran and to reign in conformity with the established laws.

The basic division here is between those who favor open and

unlimited support for the shah, who has based his policy on cooperation with the free nations, and those who want to retain influence with whatever government follows the present crisis.

### Military Worries

Military officials in Washington have a more specific objective. This is to make sure that the billions of dollars worth of modern arms promised the shah by President Nixon in 1972 and since delivered do not fall to a government that may cooperate with the Soviet Union — or at least that certain specific modern missiles are not made available to Moscow so that they can build their defenses against them.

On these military objectives officials here are clear and united but on how to deal with such volatile forces and especially how to retain the oil supplies and the confidence of the entire Gulf region, there are still wide and understandable differences.

## Heads on the Block

By Joseph Kraft

Several others — including Michael Blumenthal at the Treasury Department, Joseph Califano at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Patricia Harris at the Department of Housing and Urban Development — have shown more independence. But events have tended to prove Mr. Blumenthal right in his differences with the White House — notably his refusal of supporting the dollar, Mr. Califano and Mrs. Harris, apart from being able, have support from liberal and black constituencies that the White House would not readily antagonize at this time.

### Tension

In some cases there is a tension between individual qualities and institutional requirements. Attorney General Griffin Bell has superb political instincts but he seems not to like Washington or the Justice Department as much. Moreover, the need for an attorney general without personal political ties to the president is now underlined by the case of Bert Lance, the president's friend and the former director of OMB who is the focus of an Atlanta investigation that has already shaken up the White House. Jerry Rabinson and Anne Wexler have been added to the staff with visibly good results.

But the current drive to impose tight budgetary constraints on the departments and agencies has disclosed weakness at the top of the Office of Management and Budget. If he is truly serious about holding down inflation, the president will want a weightier figure at the head of OMB than the present director, James McIntyre.

Relations between the National Security Council staff under Zbigniew Brzezinski and the State Department and Defense Department are being studied at OMB. Presumably some curb will emerge on the NSC's itch for advocacy as opposed to the coordination of differing departmental views. Perhaps Mr. Brzezinski will even be obliged to put high on his staff somebody with the competence to blend economic and energy questions to security issues.

Several Cabinet officers get very high grades for their instinctive responsiveness to the needs of the White House. Included in that list are Secretaries Cyrus Vance of State, Harold Brown of Defense, Cecil Andrus of Interior and Bob Bergland of Agriculture.

## The Past Overtakes Henry Kissinger

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Henry Kissinger's latest public criticisms of the Carter administration's foreign policy reveal that the past now has overtaken him. He speaks about present and future mainly to justify his own actions in the past, and excuse his failures.

There were two persistent faults to Kissinger's method of conducting foreign policy. The first was too often to take words for substance, even when these words contradicted the underlying sense of things. "Vietnamization" was an example, and the agreement in 1973 with North Vietnam, ostensibly to settle the war, was another — both of them purely nominal solutions to an unresolved conflict. At odds with the real situation, both of those Kissinger policies were fated to collapse, and duly did so, the Nobel Peace Prize notwithstanding. In the attitudes of his successors in the Carter administration, Kissinger easily recognizes this same problem and rightly criticizes it. He says in his latest interview with *Newsweek* that a broad government coalition is no solution to the current crisis in Iran because the inability of the prospective members of such a coalition to get along is exactly what has caused the crisis. He also makes the necessary point, once Ambassador Young, that it is a distraction to try to "win" the nonaligned nations since it is the nature of the nonaligned position to seek a midpoint between the superpowers; inordinate efforts to court them merely diminish the interest of alliance with the United States for those who have already made that choice.

But during his own time in office, words could be accepted as a place of deed so that Kissinger was even willing to imply significantly different things to different governments in order to get nominal agreements. This not only created illusion and disappointment about the situation in Indochina but was a factor in Kissinger's failure in the Middle East. President Carter's Middle East intervention stands in contrast, a painfully earnest attempt to get the two sides to agree in full knowledge of what they are doing, and of the price they will have to pay.

Kissinger's other weakness was a preference for dealing through proxies with the symptoms of the U.S. conflict with the Soviet Union while avoiding actions that might seriously inconvenience or provoke the Russians directly. For the Soviet superpower and its leaders, Kissinger displayed a solicitude which went rather beyond a necessary and normal prudence about a direct confrontation between nuclear nations. He used to talk about an American obligation to "manage the emergence of the Soviet Union as a superpower." If we take account of the celebrated, albeit disavowed, "Sunken-Elitist Doctrine," it would seem that Kissinger and his aides even wanted to help the Russians improve and regularize their imperial position in Eastern Europe. When Kissinger has to oppose the Russians, the risks usually

were run, and the lives spent, by others — Vietnamese, Cambodians, Laos, Meos, Angolans — while American trade with Russia, technology transfers, grain sales and arms negotiations went on. He was not the first American leader to act in this way (nor the last), but in his case it stood in marked contrast with his professed belief in "linkage." Even when no military risk was involved, but only a political price, or a loss of business for American banks, farmers or manufacturers, he preferred that the East-West conflict be waged by others, usually in the Third World, using U.S. gifts of guns and money, cheered on by U.S. propaganda.

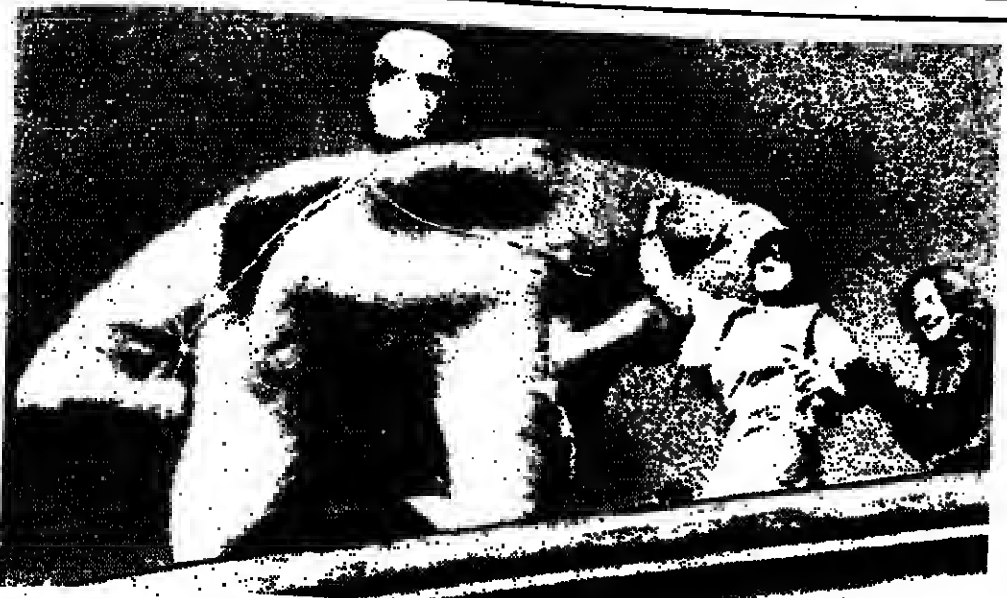
These ideas dominate Kissinger's latest comments in which he argues that the world geopolitical balance is turning against the United States because it did not do more to sponsor the local enemies of the Soviet Union's temporary friends in Angola. Behind that, of course, lies Vietnam, and he insists that the crucial defeat for the United States in Vietnam was caused by the liberals at home. "The Vietnam defeat was almost entirely a U.S. domestic affair." Because Kissinger's critics undermined his policies on Vietnam and Cambodia, the Russians were inspired to move in Angola, and after that, in Ethiopia. He says that "if we had succeeded in preventing the Cuban action in Angola, there would be no Cubans in Ethiopia today and South Yemen and all the other scattered outposts in which they have established themselves." As a result of Angola and Ethiopia it seems also that a "takeover" of Afghanistan by the Russians took place, and now the shah of Iran, undermined by the U.S. human rights campaign, has his back against the wall — all ultimately, because a majority of Americans (or was it merely a malicious minority?) came to oppose the war in Vietnam.

### Settling of Accounts

The unspoken conclusion of all of this would seem to be that those Americans who had the temerity to oppose Kissinger on Vietnam will have a lot to account for on history's Judgment Day. At worst, one supposes, an awakened U.S. public may one day settle accounts with these "self-hating" Americans responsible for losing Vietnam, and thus responsible for so many subsequent losses as well, causing an ominous shift in the world power balance, and who knows what terrible things yet to come.

One might quote the young Henry Kissinger against the middle-aged Kissinger. He wrote in his 1957 study of the Congress of Vienna, "A World Restored," that "the acid test of a policy . . . is its ability to obtain domestic support." This is the test that his own policies on Vietnam and Cambodia, and also on Angola, spectacularly failed. And by this turning over of the stale arguments of the past, looking for old revenge, telling tales of what might have been, Kissinger assigns himself to the past, which probably is not, these days, what he truly has in mind.





**FEMINIST ART** — Workers cheer as sculpture, named "Naked Lady," takes its place on the Women's Building in Los Angeles. The 10-by-6-foot sculpture was done by feminist Kate Millet.

### As Callaghan's Troubles Grow

## Spring Election Seen Likely in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess today as speculation grew that Prime Minister James Callaghan will be forced to call a spring election.

After a bruising week in the House of Commons, the minority Labour government gained a reprieve last night when it recorded a victory on a crucial confidence motion, by a 300-290 vote. But in the process, Mr. Callaghan was forced to jettison one of his most potent weapons in the battle against inflation, the dominating issue in British politics. After two parliamentary defeats, he had to lift economic sanctions against private firms which flout his efforts to

limit wage increases to 5 percent. He told Parliament that this would have the effect of "tying one hand behind our backs" in the struggle to keep down inflation. It was announced today that the annual rate of inflation had risen to more than 8 percent for the first time in seven months.

While tactical planners played with that dilemma, nuclear-weapon designers focused on the bigger strategic intercontinental missiles. Meanwhile, tactical weapons deployed in the late 1950s and built and deployed in Europe in the 1960s began to show their age.

For example, according to informed sources, a number of the roughly 7,000 warheads — such as those for the Honest John battlefield-support missile, which is more than 20 years old — are not usable because U.S. troops in Europe are unable to have the launchers to fire them.

Another segment of older weapons, particularly tactical bombs, cannot be used because they are too powerful or too indiscriminate in their nuclear effects. Other nuclear devices always have been of questionable value.

Planners of stockpile modernization are bunched more by political fallout than by possible military effects. While the short-range, currently deployed tactical weapons would be exploded on some West European ally's soil, they would not be used until after an attack began.

No NATO country wants to face the political reality of that situation. Abhorrent Possibility Even if NATO nuclear weapons were dropped in Eastern Europe, the prospect is that the Soviet Union and its allies would respond by sending their own high-yield nuclear missiles into Western Europe.

## EEC Parliament Budget Angers Member Nations

By Joseph Fitcher

PARIS, Dec. 15 (UPI) — The European Community faces an institutional crisis because of a clash between the European Parliament, which has voted a big budget increase for next year, and several member governments, notably France, which oppose the raise.

Parliament's vote in favor of a 60 percent increase in the Regional Fund which dispenses development aid for poorer areas in the EEC.

The issue has political overtones because several European governments, notably France and Britain, recently gave public commitments that the European Parliament could not expand its powers unilaterally at governments' expense when parliamentary members are elected by universal suffrage for the first time next June.

The dispute could prove a test case because it pinpoints the question of whether individual governments can veto budgetary dispositions. The dispute could be submitted to the European Court of Justice, which decides EEC constitutional issues.

In a showdown, dissatisfied European governments could withhold their EEC contributions. In previous budget disputes, the European Commission in Brussels has opted to work on the previous year's budget, but this procedure could deprive Italy and Ireland — which have just agreed to join the European Monetary System — of the modest additional development aid already promised to them for next year.

Other painters whose works were stored in their original grandeur by Mr. Vermeiren included Velasquez, Van Dyck and Caravaggio.

## Vermeiren, 90, Art-Restoration Innovator, Dies

FLORENCE, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Augusto Vermeiren, 90, an internationally known art-restoration expert who introduced modern scientific methods to his craft, died last night.

Mr. Vermeiren introduced the use of microscopes, stereoscopic photography and X-ray examination in restoring paintings by such masters as Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Verrocchio, Titian and Masaccio.

Other painters whose works were stored in their original grandeur by Mr. Vermeiren included Velasquez, Van Dyck and Caravaggio.

## 300,000 Facing Ethiopia Famine

NAIROBI, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — famine has struck 200,000 persons in the Ethiopian provinces of Wollo, Gondar, Tigray and Shoa, and the government will launch a campaign to raise \$35 million to alleviate the disaster, Addis Ababa radio said today.

It quoted a spokesman for the relief military council as saying that, before the current monsoon rains started, 22,000 tons of grain had been distributed to the stricken areas by truck, aircraft and pack animals.

Victims were being treated by 17 mobile clinics while more than 8,000 persons have been resettled in other parts of the country.

## Charles B. McLaughlin

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 15 (AP) — Roman Catholic Bishop Charles B. McLaughlin, 65, who served as the bishop of St. Petersburg since the creation of a new archdiocese in 1968, died yesterday of a heart attack.

## U.K. News Union Defies Court Ban On Strike Tactic

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP) — The National Union of Journalists today defied a judge's order to withdraw an instruction to certain members not to use copy from the Press Association Ltd., the British domestic news agency.

The temporary order was granted at the request of Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd., which publishes the mass-circulation Daily Express and Sunday Express and the Evening Standard of London. But despite the order, union members at the Daily Express refused to use Press Association copy in preparing today's editions.

About 8,000 union members at provincial newspapers in England and Wales are on strike over a pay dispute. To support the strike, the union called out about 170 members at the Press Association to prevent the agency's news and photos from reaching the provincial newspapers. The union also instructed its members not to handle Press Association material, a practice known as "blacking."

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ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH 7 rue Auguste-Vaccaro, Paris 16e (Métro: Kléber, George V, Saint-Augustin) Please note the change of address.

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# U.S., Allies Lack Accord on A-Weapon Use in Europe

(This is the last part of a two-part series on the U.S. nuclear arsenal.) By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP) — The United States during the last 25 years has designed, built and deployed in Western Europe more than 10,000 short-range battlefield or tactical nuclear weapons to defend the NATO front from a Soviet and Warsaw Pact attack.

In that time, however, the United States has never been able to reach agreement with its NATO allies on exactly how those weapons would be used in a war.

The problem was stated recently with icy simplicity by a military analyst at one of the U.S. government's nuclear-weapons laboratories: "In Germany, the towns are only two kilometers apart."

The average yield of the weapons in the U.S. tactical-weapon stockpile is about four kilotons, and many of the weapons are much larger, sources say.

Thus the question has always been how these tactical weapons could be used against an invading Soviet force without turning West Germany and other NATO countries into a nuclear wasteland.

Showing Their Age While tactical planners played with that dilemma, nuclear-weapon designers focused on the bigger strategic intercontinental missiles. Meanwhile, tactical weapons deployed in the late 1950s and built and deployed in Europe in the 1960s began to show their age.

For example, according to informed sources, a number of the roughly 7,000 warheads — such as those for the Honest John battlefield-support missile, which is more than 20 years old — are not usable because U.S. troops in Europe are unable to have the launchers to fire them.

Another segment of older weapons, particularly tactical bombs, cannot be used because they are too powerful or too indiscriminate in their nuclear effects. Other nuclear devices always have been of questionable value.

Planners of stockpile modernization are bunched more by political fallout than by possible military effects. While the short-range, currently deployed tactical weapons would be exploded on some West European ally's soil, they would not be used until after an attack began.

No NATO country wants to face the political reality of that situation. Abhorrent Possibility Even if NATO nuclear weapons were dropped in Eastern Europe, the prospect is that the Soviet Union and its allies would respond by sending their own high-yield nuclear missiles into Western Europe.

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### More Austerity Measures Announced

## French Steel Firms to Lay Off 21,000

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 15 (NYT) — France received another bitter taste of its government's austerity policies as the state-owned steel companies announced plans this week to lay off more than 21,000 workers during the next two years.

In addition, the Cabinet announced a \$3 billion increase in social security taxes yesterday and tightened the rules for unemployment compensation.

All three moves stem from the latest installment of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's controversial campaign to purge the French economy of inefficiencies and make it as strong and prosperous as West Germany's. In a televised news conference last month, he said that France had overtaken Britain economically and that his ambition was to see France sharing top place with West Germany within the next 10 to 15 years.

Such shared economic leadership, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, would be politically "healing" for Europe than West Germany's lone eminence as the continent's undisputed industrial giant.

But the task of pruning away the inefficient parts of the French economy, reducing inflation and encouraging new industrial investment is proving painful and controversial in the short run, however great the longer-term benefits may be.

In order to succeed, the French government is being forced to engineer short-term increases in unemployment and inflation by forcing inefficient companies out of business and by abolishing price controls in order to encourage competition. These moves come at a time when welfare benefits are being curbed as part of an anti-inflation program.

All this week, France's steel companies have been announcing their promised job cutbacks with a backdrop of high unemployment, already at a record 1.4 million.

On Tuesday, the Lorraine-based Saurer-Solex group disclosed that it would dismiss 8,500 workers in 1979 and 1980. Today, the newly formed Usinor-Chiers-Chaillou group said it would be shedding 12,500 jobs over the same period, bringing the total loss for the industry to more than 21,000. By 1980, the industry's total work force is likely to stand at about 118,000, compared with 158,000 in 1974.

The increase in social security taxes and new rules on unemployment compensation are part of the government campaign to hold down next year's budget deficit in

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be much smaller. Thus, it is argued, they would cause less collateral physical damage in adjacent areas. According to informed sources, a proposed U.S. Army operation manual describing how the then-expected neutron artillery shells and missiles would be used was termed "unacceptable" last year by the West German military.

They would replace. Their range will be longer, they can be converted to more powerful neutron versions and, unlike current shells, they will have security devices that disarm them and thus make them less susceptible to terrorist attack.

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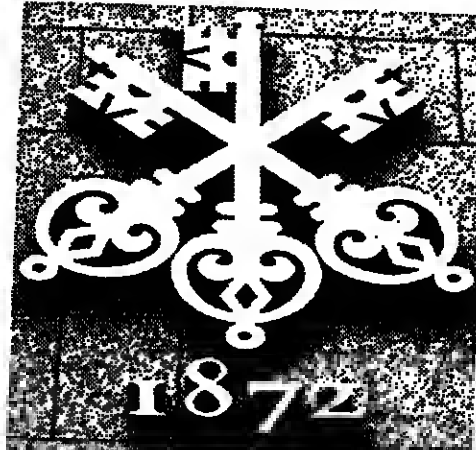
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# Few Easy Answers to Rise and Fall of Cults and Their Gurus

By Russell Chandler

LOS ANGELES — In 1953, a rabbi named Maurice Davis sold his synagogue in Indianapolis to a young, idealistic preacher who wanted to build an integrated church that would truly serve the people.

Nearly 25 years later, Mr. Davis, now of White Plains, N.Y., organized a national network of groups composed of former cultists and parents of present members called Citizens Engaged in Reunited Families.

And James Jones, who turned the Indianapolis synagogue into his first Peoples Temple, led more than 900 followers into a paranoid suicide pact in the jungle of Guyana at a cult compound called Jonestown.

That twist of irony illustrates the tangle of relationships between cults and established religion.

Attempts to categorize cults or make distinctions among cults, sects, denominations and churches break down because there are no universally accepted definitions. Cults range from the benign and beatific to the bizarre and brutal.

They tend to thrive on a charismatic, authoritarian leader who provides an all-encompassing communal home for followers and answers their religious, social and political questions. Cults give simple answers to complex problems at a time when simple answers seem desirable.

Cult leaders establish strong discipline and a frightening obedience that can lead devotees to break the law or even kill. Cults can mature into mainstream institutions. Or disintegrate into jungle horror stories.

Little research has been done on the history of cults, and there is a lack of hard statistics on the number of cults or their followers.

Informed estimates put the number of recently organized cults from 2,500 to 5,000, most with only a handful of members. The largest have hundreds of thousands of followers, often living in communes or colonies and making forays onto campuses and into the streets to garner converts.

Large numbers of Americans today are attracted to interests that border on cultism, like transcendental meditation, various forms of yoga and other expressions of mysticism and Eastern religion.

Scholars estimate the numbers in all cult and fringe religious groups—including those that offer meditation techniques and self-fulfillment methods for set prices—at 20 to 30 million Americans.

"The new religious movement, in its broadest sense, can no longer be taken as a transitory cultural aberration," said Jacob Needleman, a San Francisco State University professor.

Today's cult, of course, can become an established religion for the next generation.

## '60s Phenomenon

Although U.S. cults are not new, the current rash of insular cults began in the 1960s. Experts disagree on whether cult activity in the United States peaked about three years ago or has in fact not yet crested.

"They may have peaked in publicity," said cult specialist Walter Martin, "but there is a steady growth. Cult and occult books now occupy special sections in every major bookstore in the country. This never happened before the 1960s."

Joe Hough, dean of the School of Theology at Claremont Men's College near Los Angeles, believes the appeal of cults is based largely on the upheaval of the 1960s.

"The U.S. consensus of values has broken down. There is, in some respects, an undermined authority of philosophy and theology. There is no 'rock in a weary land' that gives a certainty to grab onto. So people are reaching out to grasp at anything—an idea or an organization."

When traditional answers seem inadequate in a violence-prone era, people are ripe for cults that promise a prescription for a better life. Most offer three benefits: ultimate meaning, a strong sense of community and rewards either in this world or in the afterlife.

"When you put that prescription together with the authoritarian style of a charismatic leader, you have an extremely powerful antidote to the cultural malaise or what sociologists call 'anomie' [rootlessness, aimlessness]," Mr. Hough said.



James Jones  
... Peoples Temple



Maharaj Ji  
... Divine Light Mission



Rev. Sun Myung Moon  
... Unification Church



Charles Dederich  
... Synanon



Ron Hubbard  
... Scientology

A common thread through most of the cult groups is this total allegiance to a dominant leader who demands unswerving loyalty.

This would be true of the cults of Scientology, founded by Ron Hubbard; the Worldwide Church of God (Herbert Armstrong); the Children of God (Moses Berg); the Unification Church (the Rev. Sun Myung Moon of South Korea); Divine Light Mission (Maharaj Ji); Eckankar (Paul Twitchell and Darwin Gross); Synanon (Charles Dederich) and the Peoples Temple (James Jones).

Bill Evans, a Marina Del Rey, Calif., clinical psychologist who was consulted by investigators about the psychodynamics of Patricia Hearst's abduction, has a theory about authoritarian leaders and their relations with their followers.

Human beings feel vaguely guilty about the fact that they don't know the "truth," Mr. Evans reasons. When a gifted, persuasive leader comes along who says he knows the Truth—and puts it into an understandable presentation (even if it is a delusional system)—people will listen. They will accept some things they may have reservations about because they perceive that the leader has some "good" answers.

Usually, according to Mr. Evans, the charismatic leader uses psychodynamics such as healing, group hypnosis and well-choreographed speeches. The leader becomes addicted to the adulation of his followers, just as they become dependent upon him to fill their needs.

Strangely, however, the more excited followers get about what the leader is saying, the less he trusts them, Mr. Evans believes.

Why? The leader realizes that his followers' enthusiastic response is inappropriate at times when he knows his performance is not up to par. But the leader is trapped because he has to keep up the show, even if what he is saying is not adequate for his own life.

Paranoia sets in. Because he cannot share his inner self with his followers any longer, he becomes "functionally schizophrenic," according to Mr. Evans.

Finally, the leader reaches a point where he feels, "God and I agree. And if you disagree with me, you disagree with God, and I have to persuade you I am right or I have to fight you—even destroy you."

Paranoia needs an identified enemy—the devil or nonbelievers. As a last resort—as in the Jonestown mass suicide, when the "fortress" against the outside world collapsed—martyrdom is the final solution.

At the same time, Robert Ellwood, professor of religion at the University of Southern California, said the true believers become excessively protective of their master's prestige and power. "If a single strand breaks in the fabric of faith and group coherence... the true believers feel the beautiful edifice will collapse," Mr. Ellwood said.

The greater the hostility against the "body community," the more justified cult members feel, because they expect to be isolated and persecuted. After all, they believe they have a "treasure" the outside world does not understand.

Are there warning signs to help identify dangerous or potentially mind-bending cults?

One key seems to be whether the leader claims absolute authority or willingly submits to "a transcendent source of authority" by which he and his actions may be judged, Mr. Alexander said.

Generally acknowledged danger signals include total isolation from friends and parents; cessation of constructive thought by hypnosis, chanting or rote recitation of slogans and prayers; and demands to give up to a cult all money and possessions (including legal rights).

Ron Ellwood, professor of sociology at Western College in Santa Barbara, Calif., an expert on cults, suggests that a good test is to see whether those in a cult are allowed access to persons and materials that disagree with the cult's position. And whether public criticism is allowed within the group setting.

## Recruiting Tactics

Cult experts also recommend scrutinizing the recruiting tactics of a group. If concealment and deception are used, beware.

Cult indoctrination often leads to what psychologists, psychiatrists and religious counselors refer to as the indoctrination syndrome. This includes:

- Sudden, drastic alteration of the individual's value hierarchy, such as abandonment of previous academic and career goals.
- Reduction of adaptability. The victim answers questions mechanically, substituting stereotyped cult responses for his own.
- Narrowing and blunting of affection. The victim appears emotionally flat and lifeless.
- Regression to childlike behavior (cult leaders make all important decisions).
- Physical changes including weight loss and deterioration in the victim's physical appearance and expression.

• Possible pathological symptoms of thought disorder.

Mr. Ellwood suggests that the most likely time for "withdrawal" religious groups to "go bad" is 10 to 15 years after their founding.

There may be inarticulate doubts "raised by the fact that the first glorious dreams of changing the world have not been realized," he notes, adding that many of the new religious movements founded amid the flowers and spiritual highs of the 1960s are now at this precarious stage.

In the wake of Guyana, pressures are building on governmental agencies to do something about cult excesses. Fears of violating constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion have so far muted such efforts. Some religious leaders now fear an anti-cult witch-hunt atmosphere may be generated.

Congress may try to draft legislation that will not conflict with the First Amendment, along lines of the "truth in lending" concept. Such a law would require cult recruiters to indicate clearly the goals, beliefs and practices of their organization in any solicitation of funds or membership.

Most persons, religious or not, agree that religion should not be used as a shield for illegal activities. And that religious freedom should not be a device to give cult leaders a haven to accomplish their goals of power or money. Yet it is a basic U.S. right for a person to choose—or change—his or her religion.

What would happen if the government defines what is and what is not religion? Can it sort out bona fide religious groups from those whose actions are violent and contrary to the concept of law and order?

There are few simple answers.

© Los Angeles Times

# Calculating the Chances for Human Survival

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — The doomsday question—When and how will the human race die out?—has assumed a new and disturbing perspective as scientific knowledge has advanced in several areas.

Interviews with astronomers, geophysicists, biologists and health experts disclose that they believe total human extinction is not necessarily as distant a possibility as many of us would choose to think.

While most scientists regard as remote the likelihood of human extinction in the near future, it is not enough, some assert, that governments should start seeking ways to limit the risks. As the Earth hurtles through space at 1.3 million miles an hour, there is the chance of catastrophe from both cosmic and terrestrial causes, but the damage might be reduced by timely precautions.

Scientists have, for example, redoubled their efforts to learn why the dinosaurs suddenly died out 65 million years ago after having flourished for 140 million years. Implicit in such scholarly studies is a practical question: Could the same thing happen to us?

Among the potential catastrophes seen by scientists as possible threats to human survival are these:

- A collision. Earth may collide with one or more fairly large objects—asteroids or comets, for example—and if the object in such a collision were more than a few miles in diameter, life on Earth could be extinguished. A collision of that sort could come at any time, with as little as six months' warning.

- A nearby supernova. A supernova is the explosion of an extraordinarily massive star, producing in one year the same amount of energy that our sun takes a billion years to radiate. If a supernova occurred appreciably less

than 60 light years from Earth, life here could be ended in a matter of minutes with no warning.

- Solar radiation. Earth's magnetic field normally shields life from much of the harmful radiation generated by the sun. But if Earth's geomagnetic field were to approach zero and stay there for several thousand years, the effect on terrestrial life could be critical, according to some experts.

- Carbon dioxide. Some scientists believe that the extinction of a number of animal species, including the dinosaurs, is related to changing amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the seas and resulting thermal and ecological changes. A similar change, one activated by man himself, may threaten human survival by destroying the environment on which man depends.
- Disease. No existing disease, however deadly, appears to endanger the entire human species. But epidemiologists do not discount the possibility that there could appear some new organism capable of destroying either the human race or the life forms on which man depends for food.
- The depletion of the Earth's resources. Some biologists see an analogy between mankind on Earth and a colony of microbes in a culture dish in which the supply of nutrients is limited. As resources dwindle, the bacterial colony must decline, sustaining itself for a time by cannibalism before dying out. Something similar must happen to humanity, according to this view, and even by migrating to other planets man will inevitably face at

some point the depletion of all the habitable places he can reach.

Just how serious are these hazards? A few of the scientists canvassed shrugged off all speculation about man's extinction. Among them was Dr. Alexander Langmuir, an epidemiologist at Harvard University, who said: "Despite all the beatings he's taken, man is still around today. Humanity is resilient and resourceful, with tremendous powers of survival."

But most scientists agreed that man is doomed and only the time and manner of his demise are in question. In any case, life here cannot outlast the sun, which will begin to expand and scorch Earth in about 4.5 billion years.

Surprisingly, none of those interviewed regarded war as likely to end the human race.

"In the future," one scientist said, "bloody wars could actually give mankind a new lease on life. Even thermonuclear holocausts would never kill everyone, and by reducing population pressures on shrinking global resources, wars could prolong the existence of the human race by thousands of years."

Some government scientists are studying natural hazards to human survival, among them Dr. George Reid of the Aeronomy Laboratory of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Dr. Reid and his colleagues are examining two scenarios in particular: a solar outburst occurring while Earth's protective magnetic field is reduced and the explosion of

a nearby supernova. Either event could threaten human survival.

Probably because of the iron that makes up a large part of the Earth's core, the Earth behaves like a bar magnet enveloped in a magnetic field. This field, well outside Earth's atmosphere, normally blocks the blast of charged particles reaching us from the sun.

But if the magnetic field were to falter, charged particles from the sun would hit the atmosphere and a blaze of ultraviolet radiation would reach us. Such radiation can cause gross genetic mutations and cancer, change the climate and kill outright. It would be particularly lethal during a violent solar flare.

Scientists believe that the geomagnetic field has decayed before and will do so again. It is deteriorating rapidly now, but could reverse itself within a few hundred years.

An even greater catastrophe could be caused by a nearby supernova. Dr. Reid said. "We know that there's at least one supernova in our galaxy every 50 to 100 years," he explained. "We can assume that such an explosion any closer to us than somewhere between 30 and 60 light years would be critical for terrestrial life."

"The probability is," Dr. Reid said, "that a supernova should explode in this region roughly once every 100 million years. Since it apparently has not done so in the last 500 or 600 million years, the statistical inference would seem to be that we're overdue for a nearby supernova."

Should a supernova explode very nearby, Earth would be vaporized.

Another threat from outer space is posed by asteroids and comets.

According to Dr. Clark Chapman, an astronomer at the Planetary Science Institute in Tucson, Ariz., an object only one kilometer in diameter that struck Earth would cause widespread devastation and loss of life, possibly endangering the survival of many species. It could cause vast, global earthquakes and tidal waves large enough to devastate all land in the vicinity of oceans.

Furthermore, something much bigger than one kilometer could hit Earth.

"There are almost certainly comets beyond the outer planets that are unknown to us," Dr. Chapman said. "Some may be quite massive and could someday intersect our orbit. A large one would certainly destroy all life here."

"Earth could also be struck by an asteroid," one of the thousands of planetoids orbiting the sun, Dr. Chapman said. "We pretty well know the current orbits of the largest ones, but these orbits will change with the passage of time in ways we cannot predict mathematically. I am thinking particularly of Eros."

Eros is the largest of the asteroids that periodically approach Earth. Once every 44 years, it comes within 13.8 million miles, but Earth strongly affects its orbit, and with the passage of tens of thousands of years, Eros could be pulled into collision with us.

The asteroid is 32 kilometers in diameter, a size presumably large enough to wipe out life on Earth. Even the impact of a much smaller object would ignite great fire storms and could hurl dust into the atmosphere that would block sunlight for centuries and cause an ice age.

# Despite Domination by Russians, National Groups Refuse to Disappear

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS (IHT) — In just a few hours on May 18, 1944, the Tatars of Crimea—200,000 men, women and children—were deported to Central Asia, the Ural and Siberia, most of them to Uzbekistan.

The operation was legalized two years later by a decree of June 25, 1946, when Stalin announced that because of its alleged collaboration with the German invaders during the occupation, the Tatar Autonomous Republic (as well as six other nations) was being disbanded and that its inhabitants "were being resettled in other regions of the Soviet Union, where they would receive government assistance."

While the Tatars were receiving this "assistance," that is while they were not allowed to travel and kept under close watch, Moscow went to work removing all traces of Tatar civilization from Crimea. And when, in 1956, Khrushchev denounced the crimes of Stalin and included deportation of nations among these, he simply forgot to mention the Tatars.

In 1957, the other nations that had been expelled from their homes were rehabilitated and allowed to resume their national status, but the Tatars still were kept out of Crimea and forced to live as an isolated and persecuted minority in Asia.

## Struggle to Live

But they refused to disappear, to be absorbed and assimilated by a foreign ethnic and cultural civilization. The Tatars undertook the struggle for their right to live as a nation.

For the last 20 years, they have sent innumerable petitions and delegations to Moscow. The 1966 petition was signed by 120,000 persons, that is practically the entire adult population, and the following year, 400 Tatars arrived in Moscow to hold a rally in Red Square. Since then, the Tatar cause has been taken up by dissidents and others in the Soviet Union to express solidarity with an oppressed people, and more significantly in the name of Islamic solidarity.

The Tatar problem is a good example of the most dramatic issue that is now confronting the central power in the Kremlin—the problem of nationalities.

The Revolution promised equality for all and the integration of all races into the new state, but this goal may now seem merely to have been replaced by another imperial domination.

There are more than 100 nationalities within the Soviet Union, who speak more than 100 different languages. These differ in everything: history, race, tradition, beliefs. There are more than 260 million people in the Soviet Union who according to their passports have Soviet citizenship, but who are divided into separate nationalities.

## Divided Empire

"The Uzbeks," said Safar Rachidov, head of the Uzbek Communist Party, in 1976, "as all our peoples, who are equal among equals, have an elder brother, that is the Russian people." Few would ask if this declaration of vassalage was an admission of true brotherhood or a version of Orwell's Animal Farm, where "all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

Mr. Rachidov's declaration heads off the new book by French Professor Helene Carrere d'Encausse, "L'Empire Eclate" or the Divided Empire. The book has a subtitle: "The Revolt of Nations in the U.S.S.R." and the work attempts to explain the situation. It speaks of the awakening of nations in the Soviet Union, the search for a national identity and the constant struggle against being diluted in the "melting pot."

There are forces within the Soviet Union that tend toward a greater integration of its peoples, but the line between integration and domination often is hard to see. The distribution of responsibilities within the higher echelons of the Communist party is a good example of this integration-domination. About 82 percent of the delegates to the Central Committee are of Slav origin, and the higher the responsibility the

## Religion, Population Growth Add to Problem

greater the preponderance of Slavs. Of the 16 members elected to the Politburo in 1976, only 2 were not Russians (a Ukrainian and a Kazakh), and within the Secretariat of the party, all members were Russians.

Within the various republics, the first secretary of the party is generally a native of the area. But a very special type of native, Edward Chevardnadze, the head of the Georgian party, is a good example.

"Comrades," he declared during the 1976 party congress, "Georgia is known as the land of the sun. But for us, the real sun does not rise in the east, but in the north, in Russia: The ideas of Lenin are the sun for us."

But the second secretary of the various republics is almost always a Russian. And he is generally more influential than his nominal chief: he is the eyes and ears of the Kremlin and the security chief of the republic.

The army is no different. The army of the czar sought cohesion and excluded from its ranks anyone belonging to a list of 45 ethnic groups. But the Red Army officially declared that its goal is to be the army of the entire Soviet people.

## 'Special Army'

Leonid Brezhnev pulled no punches: "Our army is a special army in that it is a training ground for internationalism, for solidarity and for mutual respect of all nations and all peoples of the Soviet Union. Our army is one family."

But the facts are that among the generals named between 1940 and 1976, 91 percent were of Slav origin, of whom 80 percent were Russians and Ukrainians. And among generals who are members of the Supreme Soviet, 95 percent are Slavs, of whom 80 percent are Russians. Of the 42 generals mentioned in the Soviet press in 1975 and 1976, 40 were Slavs, one an Armenian and the other a German.

Of the 101 generals elected to central committees between 1952 and 1976, 97 were of Slav origin, of whom 78 were Russians. This family of Mr. Brezhnev is a clear reflection—as is the Communist Party—of a new Russian imperial domination, but not of the Soviet society as a whole.

## Growth Reduced

The state of things was simple in 1917. The Russian population, large in number and politically dynamic, was surrounded by stagnant peoples and nations, to which it, the Russian nation, disseminated the ideals of liberty, cultural enlightenment and knowledge by branching out into the czarist empire. Demographic expansion and dynamism now come from other nations than Russia: the sun rises again in the East and it is not born of the ideas of Lenin.

There have been many anti-Russian incidents over the years, from the riots after a soccer game in Lithuania to the demonstrations in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. Two factors lie beneath the crisis: population growth and religion.

The Russian nation is still the most populous of the Soviet Union, but its increase has been severely curbed. The revolution interrupted its rate of growth; wars, concentration camps, famines, and a reduced European birth rate in the western part of the Soviet Union have resulted in a deficit of 100 million souls. Furthermore, this decline in the Slav, and particularly the Russian, population, highlights the sharp rise in Central Asia, where the population has grown by 50 percent in a decade.

Thus, if the Soviet Union can still boast of a growing population, it is principally due to the expansion of its Asian population. And this group of nations (50 million this year and 100 million in the year 2000) is further united by another bond: Islam. Moscow can try all it wants to divide the Moslem nations of its em-

pire into six parts, but they all belong to a homogeneous religious entity.

Unquestionably, Russification has made tremendous strides in all areas. But neither Marxism nor Russification has succeeded in offering the peoples of the Soviet Union a framework in which they can freely and wholly manifest their national identity and plant their roots.

But religion appears more and more to offer just that. This is the case for the Catholics of Lithuania and for the Jews in their rediscovered faith, and it is mostly true for the Moslems, whose double allegiance—to Islam and to the Soviet state—tends to favor the former at the expense of the latter.

Through its Umma (union), the only organization of its kind in the whole country, as well as through its Tariat, a type of disciplined secret society—tolerated by the Kremlin because of its Arab bias—Islam is the only religion in the Soviet Union which can offer a credible and complete alternative to the Soviet society.

## Religion Returns

Thus, 60 years after the revolution, religion is creeping back to its predominant position. Very few Moslems are allowed to leave the Soviet Union for a pilgrimage to Mecca. But Moslems have learned to follow the practice of vicarious pilgrimages, or better yet, to go on some ersatz hajj to holy places within the Soviet Union, a practice that assembles huge crowds despite official threats from Moscow.

Animal sacrifices have been forbidden by Moscow, which is afraid of a wholesale slaughter, but they nevertheless are frequent—or at best, replaced by another offering. Almost all Moslem boys are circumcised, while children born of mixed families or of civil marriages often are considered illegitimate.

The practice of the *kalyim*, or the sale of a bride, is forbidden in the Soviet Union, but everyone in Samarkand knows the price of a young virgin to within one or two animals. Not too long ago, the Central Committee of the Uz-

bek Communist Party declared that a *kalyim* "was worth 500 rubles, 200 kilograms of flour, 80 kilograms of rice, 2 sheep and 9 men's suits."

In other words, the price of a woman was 2,000 rubles or its equivalent in merchandise, and nonpayment would result in the return of the woman to her family. Many Moslem peoples still practice the levirate, that is, the obligation of a widow to marry the brother of her dead husband. What all this means is that for the Moslem population of the Soviet Union, Marx is only a demigod whose rank is somewhere between Buddha and Jesus, and far behind Allah and Mohammed, his prophet.

An American journalist once asked a group of Uzbeks on the eve of the anniversary of the October Revolution what for them was the most important holiday of the land. The answer was "the end of Ramadan."

And these peoples, who now make up one-fifth of the Soviet Union, will constitute one-third of the country's population by the end of the century. The problem is not numbers but the assurance that these dynamic peoples will demand new responsibilities to meet their increasingly important position within the state. Moscow will have to find a way to meet these demands before the demographic balance requires a violent political reappraisal.

The danger is great for Moscow, for if it continues its repression of nationalists, it will increase the estrangement, hatred and inevitable consequences; and all these Kazakhs, Turkmen and Armenians may remember that they have many very close cousins on the other side of the Iranian, Turkish or Chinese frontiers.

The Soviet Union is today the last of empires that remains to be decolonized. The question is not whether this empire will one day be divided, but whether it will be divided before it explodes. To complete the call of Marx to the workers of the world, Lenin added in 1917: "Dominate peoples, arise." The appeal of Marx never fully met with success, but that of Lenin may well be heard one day.

And in the Soviet Union.

APK 101 SA



## Around the Galleries

Somber Mood  
Of Drawings  
By Stanczyk

Paris

Gregor Stanczyk, Galerie l'Oeil de Boeuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, Jan. 13.

Forty pencil drawings by Stanczyk (STAN-CHICK) reveal an unfamiliar but persuasive dream world. Psychologists have long been using thematic apperception tests as a diagnostic tool. The patient is shown drawings of ambiguous human situations and asked to interpret them. Stanczyk's drawings are equally ambiguous much of the time, though some are clearly ominous or cruel. The general mood is dark, and the heavy blackness of a soft pencil serves that mood well. But what makes the drawings really effective is the slightness of the narrative content in most cases — a plain with a few stones and, suspended above it, the tops of some trees. Where are they rooted? Are the trunks concealed by a fog? But then how could we see the stones? Others are more fantastic — there are devils and harpies and apparitions of a low-key Walpurgis night. Stanczyk, who is a writer as well as an artist, works full-time as a quantity-surveyor in the ironworks of Lodz in Poland.

One of the lonely landscapes of Gregor Stanczyk on exhibit in Paris.



of them as full-scale preparations for a painting rather than as works in their own right.

Balthus, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Jan. 27.

Balthus is much admired and little seen as a rule. He paints slowly and his works are dispersed in private collections. The present show is intended to mark the publication of a book of his drawings. They are a less penetrating mood than his paintings, but the dominant subject, as in the paintings, is girls in their teens. It would, of course, be grotesque to present Balthus, the most elegant implication, with a "dirty old man." The erotic and the situations he portrays, refer to a theme of a rite of existence, which, in the present case is put to use by a young girl playing the part of the Sphinx. Were it not so, his work would only communicate an obsession instead of being, as it is, a manifestation of poetic intensity. For should one forget the landscapes that are of comparable importance in his production. The drawings are on the whole quite good, and this deprives them of the amnesia that is such an important ally in drawing as a rule. As a rule one sometimes tends to think

Japanese Still Lives, 18th and 19th centuries, Galerie Janette Oster,

26 Place des Vosges, Paris 4, to Jan. 13.

An unusual, elegant and awesomely erudite exhibition (114 items in small sizes) devoted to the Japanese still life and to a literary form called the *kyōka*. One or more *kyōka* appears on each of these prints, except on one quite refined specimen representing a snowfall and twelve snowflakes on a white ground. The poems were cultivated in literary clubs and often had recourse to word play and to parody of classics. There is a sensuality in these prints that is often cool and mildly autistic. They are done on precious paper, in color, quite often with a delicate gossamer and highlights in gold or silver. Apparently this is the first systematic study that has been undertaken of this literary and artistic form.

Damian, Galerie Denise Rene, 113 Rue Saint Martin, Paris 4, to Jan. 23.

This is a series of 18 drawings, in subdued color, that represent an earthwork monument — three meters high and 30 meters long — roughly the shape of a boomerang. The sequence starts at dawn and shows the way the sun's rays strike it at various hours of the day. It is all quite sober and not without a certain meditative grandeur, as though one were sitting on a deserted planet with nothing else to do but to consider the movement of the light.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

## London

Jenny Cook, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W.1, to Dec. 22.

Painting on perspex sheets with transparent oil originally used for decorating fairground carousels, Cook makes symmetrical fantasies on flowers and their foliage. A recent innovation is her detailed landscapes in the same medium; they give her work hawk's-eye clarity and focus.

Forgotten French Art, Heim Gallery, 59 Jermyn Street, London S.W.1, to Dec. 22.

This interesting collection explores the little-known development of painting and sculpture in France between Napoleon and Napoleon III — i.e., from the First to the Second Empire. The earliest work is Robert-Lefevre's "Portrait of a Woman Learning on a Green Velvet Cushion" (1807), the latest a pair of large marine paintings of 1868 by Baron Gudin that owe much to his study of Turner. The sculptures, chiefly portrait busts, includes the splendid marble "Bust of Mme. Boucher" by Jean-Auguste Barre and one of Cleopatra's sensuous pieces, the marble "Bust of Ariadne."

Elizabeth Butterworth/Gerardo Pita/Two Aspects of Architectural History, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Dec. 23.

The three exhibitions have nothing in common except high quality. Butterworth's chief theme is macaws, parrots and cockatoos, which she portrays in watercolor, oils, and black-and-white etchings. Pita's pencil drawings evoke the sights and emotions of the real Spain. The architectural history is represented by the baroque drawings of Francis Bernard Coppens and hand-colored copper engravings of Pompeian excavations published in Naples between 1796 and 1820.

John Miller/Francis Hewlett, Brotherton Gallery, 77 Walton Street, London S.W.3, to Dec. 23.

These artists live and work in Cornwall. For this show, Miller forges his large-format landscapes to make watercolors of the many wild flowers to be found in Cornwall. Hewlett shows a great number of small, minimalist oils. These are two quiet and quintessentially English talents.

—MAX WYCKES-JOYCE

## Beer

Brussels Museum Fetes  
Its Own Brand of Brew

By Gary Yerkes

BRUSSELS (IHT) — Baudelaire turned poetic when it came to beer, especially the Brussels brew, Lambic. In 1864, he wrote, "Il est tiré de la grande latrine, la Senna. C'est une boisson extraite des excréments de la ville soumise à l'appareil divers." Which means roughly that Lambic was made of water from the Senne River and that the river was the city sewer.

"For centuries," the poet added unthinkingly, "the city has drunk its own urine."

Pierre Remiers, who recently came together with several fellow Lambic-lovers to turn Brussels' last artisanal brewery, which began brewing Lambic at the turn of the century, into a museum, waxes indignant when reminded of Baudelaire's remarks. "It's simply not true," he says. "Lambic was never, and is not today, made from Senne River water."

What Lambic actually is made from, it appears, remains something of a mystery. "We've searched all possible historical sources," says Remiers, president of the nonprofit Brussels Gueuze Museum, which opened Nov. 18, "but we've been unable to discover the origins of Lambic and its derivatives — Gueuze, Kriek and Faro. What we do know is that, far back in history, not only the monasteries made beer but there were also public breweries where one could come to brew his own beer. Soon each community had its beer. Even as late as 1911, according to the record books, there were 4,000 independent brewers in Belgium. Today, out of 60 before World War I, only two remain in the Brussels area — one industrial (Bell Vue, which brews and distributes Lambic beers commercially) and one artisanal, which is now the museum and will continue to make Lambic naturally, by the old method, where fermentation is spontaneous and not chemically assisted. We are preserving a tradition."

Fizzy

If Remiers disputes Baudelaire, he cannot disagree with those who find that some Lambics taste less like beer than, say, medicine or syrup, or even a shocking mixture of the two. Pure Lambic is fizzy, mildly bitter and golden brown in color. But Faro is made by adding (are you ready?) candy sugar to the Lambic base. Kriek, meanwhile, is cherry-flavored Lambic. And Gueuze, the best-known famous Brussels beer, is simply a mixture of Lambics aged for various periods of time.

Belgians have always considered beer-drinking an important part of their lives. Today, they refer unabashedly to beer as the national drink (Gueuze is "the champagne of Brussels"), downing, depending on the statistician, between 135 and 150 liters of beer per person per year, either way more than any other people on earth. Beer-brewing is a big business in Belgium: about 100 varieties are made there and not chemically assisted.

That many would try is understandable from a medical point of view. There is some evidence to support the folkloric contention that Lambic possesses healing prop-

erty. Gueuze reportedly has been used with some success by diabetics: it contains high amounts of carbohydrates, about two grams per liter. In 1941, the mayor of Brussels wrote that his doctor prescribed Gueuze — "even better Kriek" — for curing "a serious illness" and that it worked. During the war, many doctors suggested that if Gueuze alone didn't do the trick, a "cocktail" of one egg yolk, a pinch of sugar and a tall Gueuze would.

But Remiers and his cohorts refuse to be drawn into the Lambic-as-medicine debate, preferring to limit their efforts to "helping preserve for posterity the traditions connected with brewing Lambic as it originally was brewed." Three brewers have been hired to work in the museum and to show visitors how they manufactured beer in the old days, which they will do Wednesday 1 to 5 p.m. and Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Musee Bruxellois de la Gueuze, 56 rue Gheude, 1070 Brussels. Admission 60 francs (about \$2) for adults, 30 francs for children.

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 15 (IHT) — Future historians of the art market will have a tough time finding out whether it was primarily the imperfect cataloging and resulting mistrust by potential buyers or the political situation in Iran that precipitated the sudden drop of Iranian art at auction.

Last week it was a moot question at auctions conducted by Claude Boissard and J.P. Millon, both assisted by expert Anne-Marie Kervickian.

The first and most foreseeable victim of the market is the art of 18th and 19th painting on varnished papier-mache objects — pen boxes, mirror cases, bookbindings and a variety of caskets. The hybrid style reflecting the massive impact of Western influences that reached Iran from India in the mid-17th century holds little appeal to present-day Westerners. In postwar Europe and U.S. the objects sold for peanuts until the late '60s, when some newly wealthy Iranians noisily appeared at auction — not to mention buyers bidding somewhat ostentatiously for Iranian agencies and museums.

Last week only one or two of these helpful characters were to be seen, a scarcity that resulted in a catastrophic crash. The one exception was a pretty pen box painted with nightingales and roses, which, "Signed by Ali Ashraf. Dated 1752," was knocked down at Boissard's sale for 29,720 francs. Sadly enough, the tiny inscription actu-

ally says just the contrary. The first cartouche reads: "copied from the work of the master Ali Ashraf" (in Persian: *naql men amal-e استاد-e Ali Ashraf*).

The irony is that two days later, at Millon's auction, genuine signatures did not seem to make that big a difference. An absolutely major piece was virtually ignored and sold for 1,510 francs. It is signed by Mohammad Haddi, an illuminator known only for his manuscript painting until 1 published in the April, 1977, issue of *Connaissance des Arts*, a pen box from the Iranian Crown collections dated 1735-1736.

Thus it is a key piece for its time. A few months ago there would have been a crowd of Iranians fully aware of the fact, poor cataloging notwithstanding, and the price would probably have been 15 to 20 times higher.

## Erratic Performance

The crowning piece in this erratic performance was a papier-mache mirror case which the catalog dated to the first half of the 17th century. It soared to 66,570 francs. The entry pointed out that the "cover miniature is signed Balchand." Unfortunately, no papier-mache work is known from that 17th-century artist.

Its surprising resemblance to tourist-consumption work done in Tehran as late as this century would have justified a lot more explanation than a footnote in tiny type that "several artists seem to have taken part in the execution of this mirror-case."

Such a context can hardly help the other pieces of Iranian art, all of which are in a down trend. At Millon's sale, antiquities of the second to first millennium before Christ sank heavily. Gray earthenware vases, never popular in the West (largely owing to fears of fakery), sold in the 200-500 franc bracket. Bronzes from the western province of Luristan plumed the depths of a fine bell with twisted fluting, closely resembling a piece from the Jean-Paul Barbier collection sold in Paris in 1970 for over 6,000 francs, was knocked down at 1,800 francs — about a fifth of the 1970 price, adjusting for inflation.

Islamic pottery went through extravagant vagaries. A rare 13th-century jug from a well-known Cairo collection exhibited in London in 1931, but in bad condition, brought 80,870 francs, a phenomenal price. But an equally rare boat-shaped bowl of the late 12th century, almost intact (the tip was reportedly broken off in the course of pre-auction handling, infuriating the foreign seller), fetched a pesty 5,684 francs.

Cataloging was as erratic in this field as it had been in the papier-mache objects. None of the dealers and collectors at the sale could fathom why Mrs. Kervickian had passed the auction starpiece in her catalog. This was a unique vase of the late 14th or 15th century; it is from the same old Cairo collection as the jug.

The expert should have had plenty of time to ponder its merits, since it was seen in her antique

The Art Market  
Political Crisis Affects Iranian Art Sales

shop months before the sale. But she granted it not a single line in print. It brought 35,770 francs, which is far below what it could have fetched if it had been properly described and advertised.

Not only were major pieces either ignored or played down in the catalog, but access to them a week before the sale was impossible. When I applied to the auctioneer to check some of the inscriptions, I was told that the day before the auction was the only time available for such viewing in London, an unthinkable procedure.

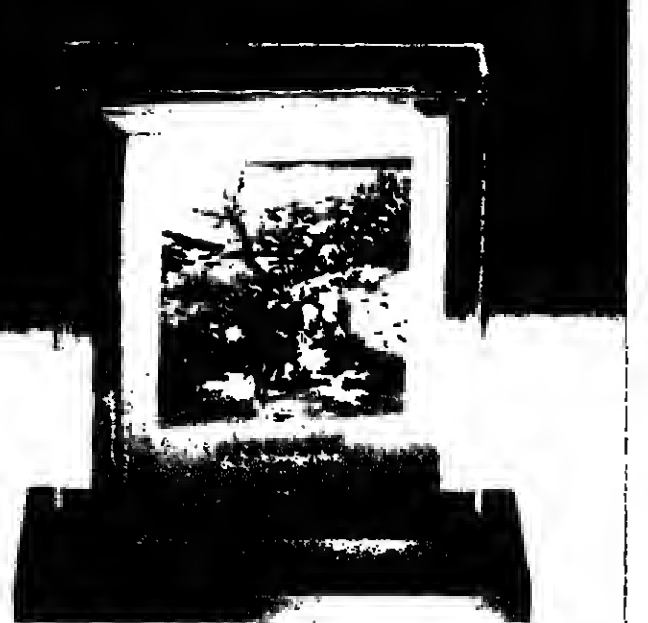
Poor cataloging of Iranian and Arab art can happen anywhere, since, strangely enough, it is an accepted fact of auction life that experts are not required to understand Persian and Arabic (let alone be trained epigraphers) to describe

objects with inscriptions in those languages.

But there are limits, and in the two recent Parisian auctions they were exceeded. If anyone wanted to wreck an already wobbly market, this is just the right way to do it.

\* \* \*

At a sale held yesterday by Jean-Louis Pissard, one of the best auctioneers in town, the downward trend in Iranian art persisted. With an exception or two, Luristan bronzes sold poorly. An outstanding finial, showing confronted lions and boasting a superb black patina, brought a meager 2,900 francs. And a unique bust of the third millennium before Christ was knocked down at 820 francs — with almost no competition.

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**McDonnell  
Consents to  
SEC Suit****Alleges Bribes Paid  
Total \$15 Billion**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — The Securities and Exchange Commission said today McDonnell Douglas consented to a permanent injunction involving alleged payments of about \$15 billion to more than a dozen foreign companies.

The funds were allegedly expended since 1969, according to the SEC, and involved payments to South Korea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Austria, Italy, Mexico, Venezuela, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Japan, Argentina, Iran and Kuwait.

As part of the settlement, McDonnell said there were "no cash funds, no unrecorded assets, no illegal political transactions and no questionable domestic payments of any kind." The allegations against the company in 1976 about \$4.6 billion in payments to government officials and officials of government-owned enterprises.

In addition, payments of about \$7 million were allegedly made to officials, and commission payments of about \$7.3 million were made without accounting procedures and sufficient controls, according to the SEC. Also, the company allegedly used the funds to pay bribes to government officials and officials of government-owned enterprises.

As part of the consent decree, McDonnell Douglas agreed to refrain from the alleged violations and said it would form an auditing unit to review the alleged payments.

**Dollar Weakens  
As Traders Wait  
for OPEC Move**

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — The dollar lost ground against major European currencies in quiet trading today as the market awaited the outcome of the weekend OPEC meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It remains to be seen whether the dollar will be subject to renewed pressure because of the apparent deteriorating situation in Iran and the possibility of a hike in oil prices of more than 10 percent, a dealer said.

Gold was fixed at \$205.60 an ounce at both fixings in London today, finishing at \$206.75 compared with \$203.75 late yesterday.

**German Prices Up**

VIENNA, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — The index of West German prices for industrial goods was up 0.3 percent in November and up 1.8 percent from November 1977, the statistics office said today.



Ashraf Erian

**PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS**

Ashraf Erian has been named commercial director of Hilton International for France, parts of Switzerland, North Africa, Malta and the Iberian peninsula. He was formerly regional commercial director for France and the Iberian peninsula. Jacques Roffand, formerly with Orly Hilton, has been named commercial director of the Paris Hilton.

Pieter Liefink, Dutch Finance Minister from 1942-1952 and a former director of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, has been appointed special adviser on overseas affairs to the executive board of Centraal Rabobank.

EFCEIS, a joint subsidiary of the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) and Thomson-CSF has appointed Paul Thirion chairman and managing director. Guy Dumas vice chairman on the recommendation of resigning chairman Andre Schneider-Maunoury who goes on to new functions within CEA.

Merrill Lynch International has announced the appointment of Michele Potosis as executive vice president of marketing, and of Jeronimo Villalba, formerly manager of its London office, as regional director in charge of European brokerage offices.

Mohsen Lak, chairman of General Tire & Rubber in Iran and vice president of the International Chamber of Commerce, has been elected ICC president for 1979.

**Swiss Surplus  
Cut in Month**

BERN, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — Swiss trade showed a surplus of 5.9 million francs (\$3.5 million) in November, compared with a surplus of 14.9 million francs a month earlier and a surplus of 145.8 million francs in November 1977, official figures released today showed.

Imports in November totaled 3.6 billion francs, compared with 3.6 billion francs in October and 3.8 billion a year earlier.

Exports at 3.7 billion francs in December compared with 3.6 billion francs in October and 3.9 billion a year earlier.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Ford U.K. to Get British Aid**

The British Industry Department said Ford Motor U.K. will receive about £148 million in government grants by 1980, mainly to assist development of a new range of light cars. The grants will consist of \$75 million in interest relief grants and \$73 million in regional development assistance, with the bulk of the cash grant going to Ford's Bridgend plant in South Wales. The government program is designed to help Ford's four-year plan to invest more than £1 billion in British plants. A Ford spokesman said the allocation of grants between plant projects could not be immediately quantified. He noted the \$75 million in interest-relief grants would apply to the company as a whole, though it was geared to regional incentives.

**Quebec in Bid to Take Over Asbestos**

Quebec has introduced legislation to expropriate the 54.6 percent of Montreal-based Asbestos Corp. held by General Dynamics, of the United States, because of the province's general policy of nationalization to agree on a price for the holding. There was no indication of the terms involved. However, Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau appeared to leave the door open for further negotiations. He said the fact that the government was introducing the legislation should make it clear that Quebec is "serious" about purchasing the majority interest in Asbestos Corp. "It isn't blackmail; it's strictly business," he said, apparently referring to a charge earlier by Guy Fiske, General Dynamics executive vice president, that the government threat to expropriate "can only be considered as an effort to apply pressure" on Asbestos shareholders.

**Armco Sees 'Near' Record Earnings**

Armco says 1978 earnings will be "very near" its record 1974 earnings of \$202.2 million or \$4.43 a share. Armco chairman William Verity says sales this year will approach \$4.3 billion and that "we are looking for another strong year in 1979." In 1977, Armco earned \$119.7 million or \$2.53 a share on sales of \$3.57 billion. Capital investment in 1978 will total about \$148 million and should rise to about \$200 million in 1979, he says.

**Green Giant Sees Higher Net in Half**

Green Giant says it expects second half earnings to be higher than the \$1.66 a share a year earlier. The company reported earnings for the Nov. 30 half of \$1.07 a share against 61 cents from continuing operations in the 1977 period. Green Giant adds its stockholders and those of Pillsbury, which has purchased about 42 percent of its common, will vote on their merger at special meetings Jan. 30. If it is approved, Pillsbury will exchange 0.8324 shares of its common for each share of Green Giant it does not already own.

**SEC Seeks to Widen Banks' Disclosure**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT) — In a civil complaint filed yesterday in Federal court, the Securities and Exchange Commission said bank holding companies must disclose to shareholders significant violations of banking law or "unsafe and unsound" practices cited in traditionally secret bank examination reports.

The commission accused the First Coastline Corp., a Massachusetts bank holding company with headquarters in Watertown, of violating the fraud and disclosure provisions of Federal securities laws.

The SEC action is expected to generate controversy in banking circles. Federal bank examination reports, which are made periodically by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve and the Comptroller of the Currency, have traditionally been regarded as secret documents, unauthorized disclosure of which can constitute a Federal crime.

Although the agency did not argue in its complaint that the reports themselves must be disclosed, it indicated that information in them that was "material" or significant to investors had to be disclosed under the securities laws' disclosure requirements.

The complaint alleges the corporation failed to disclose, among other things, more than 300 violations of some 15 state or Federal statutes or regulations, a mandated change in dividend policy, excessive and unsecured loans to bank insiders and inadequate capital protection — all of which were cited in regulators' reports.

The violations, which allegedly continued despite regulators' warnings, ultimately resulted in the filing of a "cease and desist" order against the bank company in November, 1977.

Although Coolidge reported to

shareholders the existence of the order, which required it to take steps to end improper practices, the SEC said Coolidge had violated securities laws by failing to disclose the extent to which the bank was operating "with policies and procedures that were detrimental to it" or to disclose that the bank's directors had failed to "actively direct and supervise the bank's management."

A settlement, in which the bank neither admitted nor denied the allegations, was filed with the complaint.

Then he added: "My view, as I've said, is that a recession at this time is not only not likely, but not good policy, because I don't see recession as contributing to eradicating inflation."

He reiterated his belief that it will take five, six or seven years to bring inflation out of the economy, "and the best pattern of bringing it out is to develop a posture of moderation which will allow us to consolidate our problems and whip them all, rather than (accept) recession, which would immedi-

**Wall St. Prices Close Sharply Lower**

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (Reuters) — Speculation about President Carter's television announcement sent prices sharply lower today in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

There was also speculation that the Federal Reserve might boost the discount rate from the current 9.5 percent ahead of the weekend meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.19 points to 805.35 and declined 16 points to 378. Volume rose to 23.62 million shares from yesterday's 20.84 million.

Simplicity Pattern topped the active list and rose 1 1/2 to 10 1/2 before trading was halted pending a news announcement.

Dravo Corp. led 3 1/2 to 30 1/2. It agreed in principle to acquire Southern Industries.

Hudson's Bay Co., which said it intends to pursue its offer to acquire control of Simpsons Ltd. and amended the offer to include Simpsons-Sears Ltd., said the basis of its offer for each eight Simpsons shares will be one ordinary share and two preferred shares of Hudson's Bay or at the option of the Simpsons shareholder one ordinary share and one preferred share of Hudson's Bay plus \$22.50 together with an assignment of the Simpsons-Sears shares to be received by the eight Simpsons shares.

Columbia Pictures Industries said it would consent to a proposed offer by Kirk Kerkorian, the movie executive, to buy a 20-percent interest in the company for \$42 million in cash. The consent cleared the way for Mr. Kerkorian, owner of 44 percent of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, to buy about 5.5 percent of Columbia, to buy up to 1.75 million additional shares of Columbia, or 20 percent, at a price of \$24 a share, Columbia added 7 1/2 to 23.

United Technologies said it was advised the Tennessee attorney general will appeal the dismissal of its action against the company to the federal circuit court of appeals in Cincinnati.

Pacific Holding said it is terminating

**Says Dollar Intervention Less Than Thought****Miller Links Policy to 'Real' Economy**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP) — Federal Reserve chairman William Miller today refused to be drawn into a commitment to stick with a restrictive monetary policy next year if confronted with development of an economic recession.

In Congressional testimony, the central bank head made clear he thinks the economy is "well-balanced, not over-extended in any way, and that conditions do not indicate a recession in 1979."

But in response to a series of questions by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisc., whether the Fed, now following a restrictive monetary policy, would "blink" if recession developed, Mr. Miller said "I am not sure I can answer you."

"To the extent that there could be slackening of the economy at some future date," Mr. Miller said, "I think we have made a commitment in monetary policy to maintain a position relative to the real economy."

Too much restraint, he noted, had proved in the past to be just as bad a policy as excessive ease, and therefore, "I think the real way to run monetary policy is to be more proactive to adjust to realities, up or down."

Then he added: "My view, as I've said, is that a recession at this time is not only not likely, but not good policy, because I don't see recession as contributing to eradicating inflation."

He reiterated his belief that it will take five, six or seven years to bring inflation out of the economy, "and the best pattern of bringing it out is to develop a posture of moderation which will allow us to consolidate our problems and whip them all, rather than (accept) recession, which would immedi-

ately lead to a very high federal deficit, and get us back into more inflation."

Mr. Miller, testifying before an international subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee examining the implications of President Carter's Nov. 1 dollar-rescue program, also revealed that:

• Actual intervention to support the dollar from the \$30-billion package "has been much less than rumored, which shows a real change in basic attitudes toward the dollar." Reports from financial markets have estimated that anywhere from \$6-to-\$10 billion out of the \$30 billion had already been used.

• European awareness that President Carter now "cares about the dollar," and that both the President and Congress have so far backed a restraining monetary policy have been important factors in restoring confidence in the money markets.

• His own feeling about the Fed's ability to control the growth of money is one of "slight encouragement," leading to the hope that "pressures" on monetary policy will be reduced next year. The implication of his statement was that interest rates might not hit the peaks predicted by some private analysts, such as a 13 percent bank prime interest rate.

Testifying yesterday before the same committee Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal stressed that monetary as well as fiscal policy must be kept tight until inflation is brought under control. Mr. Miller agreed that institution of the tough, Nov. 1 anti-inflation program, employing high interest rates, a tighter fiscal approach, and massive dollar intervention was crucially needed.

"We can't show weakness," he said, "but (the Fed) doesn't intend to create a recession."

Like Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Miller also said that the risk of recession would have been greater if the administration had failed to take "forceful" action Nov. 1.

In his prepared testimony, Mr. Miller defined Fed policy as one encouraging "a moderate expansion of over-all activity, thus also facilitating the achievement of the nation's longer-run goals of growth and full employment." But he added that "monetary policy should not be expected to shoulder the burden alone, and to be effective, it must also be accompanied by prudent restraint of fiscal policy."

The increase last month was the

largest since August's similar 0.7-percent rise. The Fed index of the output of the nation's factories, utilities and mines stood last month at 149.5 percent of the 1967 average, up 7.3 percent from a year earlier.

The Fed also said production of business equipment increased 0.7 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis in November following a 0.3-percent rise in October and a 0.4-percent increase in September.

The output of consumer goods climbed 0.5 percent in November following a 0.6-percent rise in October and a 0.3-percent rise in September. The output of materials increased 0.7 percent in November following a like increase in October and a September 0.6-percent rise.

The Fed said gains in production were widespread but output of consumer durable goods other than automotive products declined. The board noted that November industrial production was somewhat stronger than in the two preceding months, but close to the average monthly increase over the first 10 months of the year.

The Commerce Department also said business inventories in October rose 0.9 percent from the previous month to a seasonally adjusted \$367.92 billion. But the department noted that the business stock-to-sales ratio equaled 1.39 months' sales in October, down from 1.41 in September.

**Finland Surplus Grows**

HELSINKI, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — Finland's trade surplus climbed to 500 million marks (\$125 million) in November, bringing the total for January-November to 2.42 billion marks, the Board of Customs said today. In November 1977, trade showed a surplus of 131 million marks.

Kennecott said of the seven new members, three were on the slate supported by Curtis-Wright in a directors' election battle won by Kennecott earlier this year. Four are mutually agreed upon independent directors.

Kennecott said it established a special committee of its board to study the Curtis-Wright program for divestiture of Kennecott's wholly owned subsidiary Carborundum Corp. The committee will also study the distribution of the proceeds of such a divestiture to Kennecott stockholders, as well as an alternative to or modification of such a program which might provide for the repurchase of shares from or distribution of a dividend to Kennecott holders, Kennecott said.

There was widespread agreement that unions will stress wage protection against future inflation. "The coming year opens a three-year bargaining cycle that is dominated by fear — on the part of all employees, union and non-union alike — that inflation will overwhelm wage increases," said Aubrey Freeman, a senior research associate at the board. Since last spring, he said, real wages have declined because the inflation rate was exceeding wage increases.

The executives named in the indictments were Charles Graves, chairman of the board and chief executive officer for McDermott, charged with nine counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; Robert Richie, president of McDermott, one count of mail fraud; Hosa Bailey, executive vice president of McDermott, eight counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; Henry Reeves, group vice president of McDermott, eight counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; Hugh Gordon Jr., executive vice president of Brown & Root, nine counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud; and Edward Tallichet, senior group vice president of Brown & Root, nine counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud.

(The Justice Department said it charged Delbert Ward, a senior vice president of Brown with mail fraud and a Sherman Act violation, investigators, the department said. It said he would enter no contest, plead some time in the weeks ahead to a misdemeanor violation of the Sherman Act and a felony mail fraud count.)

**Labor Panel****Asserts Guides****Will Not Work**

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ) — A Conference Board panel of labor relations specialists has bad news for President Carter: his wage guidelines will not work.

The panel, including representatives of labor unions, corporations and universities, expects first-year wage and benefit increases next year to average 11 percent, compared with the administration's proposed ceiling of 7 percent.

There was widespread agreement that unions will stress wage protection against future inflation. "The coming year opens a three-year bargaining cycle that is dominated by fear — on the part of all employees, union and non-union alike — that inflation will overwhelm wage increases," said Aubrey Freeman, a senior research associate at the board. Since last spring, he said, real wages have declined because the inflation rate was exceeding wage increases.

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**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions

| Year      | Revenue | Profits |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1977      | 145,710 | 141,490 |
| 1978      | 2,240   | 1,810   |
| Per Share | 5       | 5       |

(Figures in Yen)

**U. S.**

Supermarkets General

| Year      | Revenue | Profits |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1977      | 500     | 426     |
| 1978      | 619     | 348     |
| Per Share | 0.58    | 0.40    |

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

Revenue, Profits in Millions

| Year      | Revenue | Profits |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1977      | 1,450   | 1,263   |
| 1978      | 12,65   | 8,55    |
| Per Share | 1.40    | 1.06    |

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

**Currency Rates**

By reading across this table of the December 15, 1978's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank commission charges.

|                  | \$   | DM   | FF    | L.S. | Gbf. | Sfr. | Sw.  | Dan.  |
|------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| London           | 2.00 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Paris            | 6.55 | 1.33 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Frankfurt        | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Geneva           | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Basel            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Brussels         | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Amsterdam        | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Stockholm        | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Copenhagen       | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Helsinki         | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Oslo             | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Norway           | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Sweden           | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Denmark          | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Finland          | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Italy            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Spain            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Portugal         | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Greece           | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Turkey           | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Japan            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Korea            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| India            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Singapore        | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Malaysia         | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Thailand         | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Philippines      | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Indonesia        | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Sri Lanka        | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Burma            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Myanmar          | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Nepal            | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Bhutan           | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Maldives         | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Seychelles       | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Mauritius        | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Reunion          | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Madagascar       | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Comoros          | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Mayotte          | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| French Polynesia | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Guadeloupe       | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |
| Martinique       | 1.93 | 4.89 | 16.35 | 2.93 | 3.54 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 16.48 |

\* Figures are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Danish Krona: 2.46; Swedish: 4.60; Israeli: 1.6635; Peseta: 71.275; Schilling: 13.865; Sw. Krona: 4.6065; Yen: 360.00; Hong Kong Dollar: 7.80; Indian Rupee: 47.60; Japanese Yen: 360.00; New Zealand: 2.07; Singapore Dollar: 7.80; Thai Baht: 50.00; Turkish Lira: 1.80; U.S. Dollar: 1.00.

Source: U.S. Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Commercial Paper: (1) Units of 100 U.S. cents. (2) Units of 1000 U.S. cents. (3) Amounts needed to cover the cost of the paper.







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\*IF I GOTTA STAY IN THIS CORNER, HOW DO YA EXPECT ME TO GET MY CHRISTMAS SHOPPIN' DONE?







